

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 51

FEBRUARY 18, 1937

No. 25

## —to LEADERSHIP ★

To achieve leadership is commendable, but to maintain such a position over a long period is where the real test comes.

SONOCO leadership in Textile Paper Carriers is a matter of record for the last 25 years because it is a matter of responsibility to their own original standards of creative development.

That SONOCO is the largest and most complete source of supply for Textile Paper Carriers merely follows the more important fact that during the last quarter century they have originated and developed almost every important improvement in their field of endeavor.

★  
This month we celebrate the 205th birthday of a man to whose qualities of leadership we largely owe our National Independence—George Washington.



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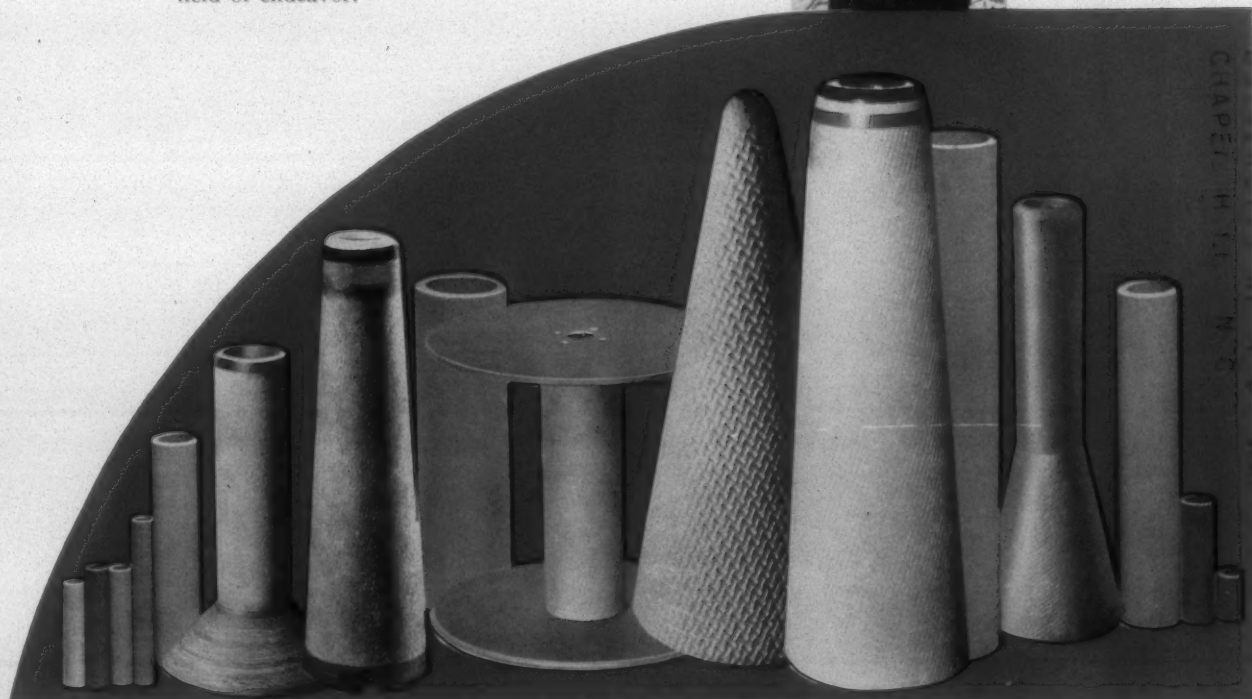
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During  
the year  
1936

49

Southern and  
New England

Mills...  
representing

1,720,000

Spinning  
Spindles...

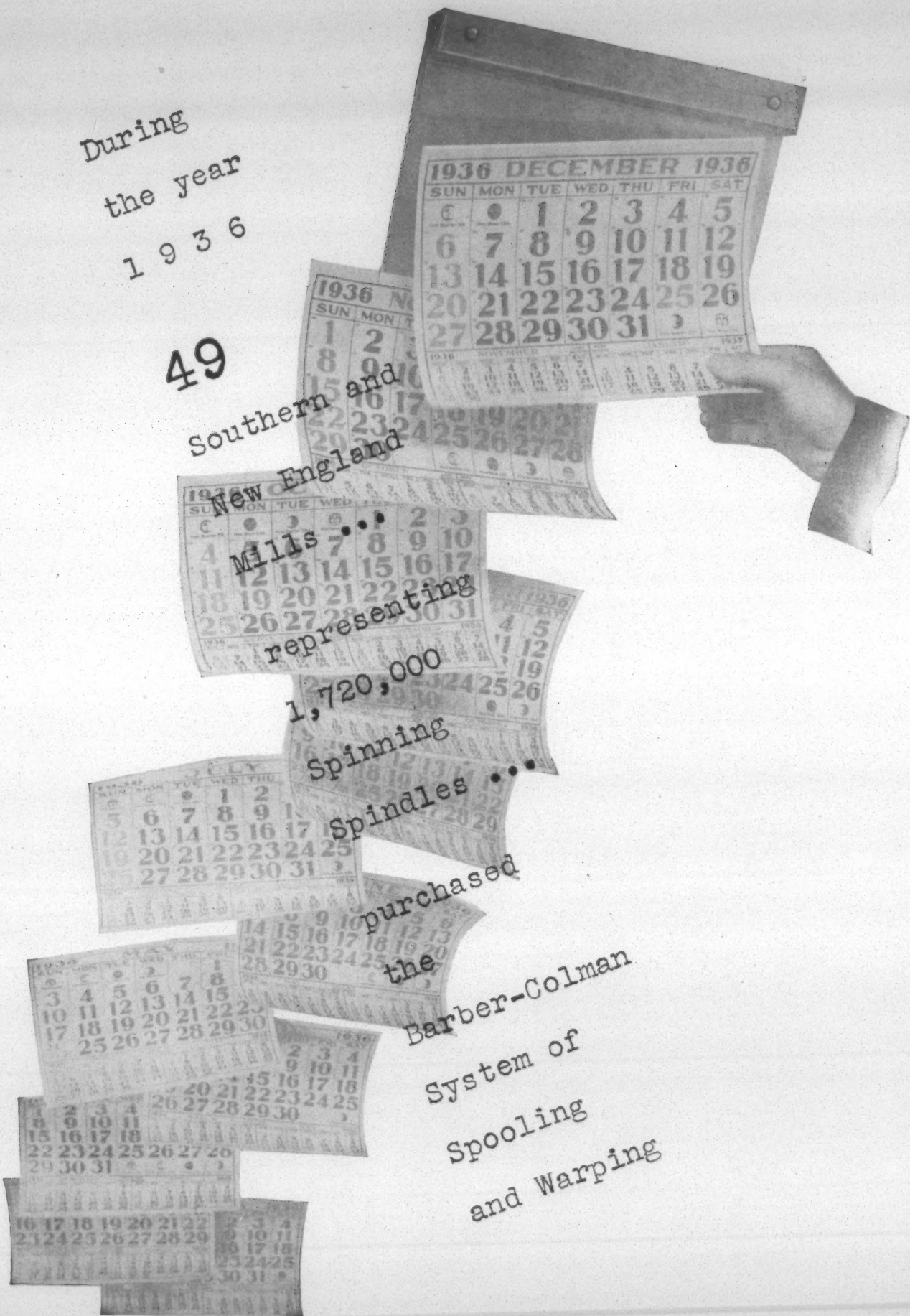
purchased  
the

Barber-Colman

System of

Spooling

and Warping





## Increased Production Endangers Present Strong Market Position

By Prince M. Carlisle

THE print cloth market is facing a test which as this is written has not been entirely weathered, but there is some indication that revision of policies on the part of both mills and merchants may well bring the market through and save the price structure for the year.

Higher production, resulting both from increased operations on the part of mills which have been in the field right along and from resumption of operation in so-called "marginal" mills which have been reopening, had caused buyers to show a good deal less of fear as to extreme shortage of merchandise and in fact to switch around to the idea that prices were ready to slide off. The extent of the increased production is shown in the fact that unofficial estimates in reliable sources put print cloth production now at about 33,500,000 yards weekly, whereas in November and December production was pretty well stabilized at around 30,000,000 yards a week.

In the latter part of January, buying slowed down but prices at least nominally were unchanged. In the first week of February, however, some large buyers brought around bids which appeared tempting to at least a few mills, and the result was that sales of about a week's production were made largely at declines from previously quoted prices. Bulk of the sales were for deliveries in July, August and September, and while there was some rebound from a few of the lowest prices, the week closed with quotations for those deliveries  $\frac{1}{8}$ c to  $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard below those of the previous week.

### PROFITS OFFER BIG TEMPTATION

Blame for this situation was laid by some traders equally at the doors of mills and selling agents. There were some who felt that there was no justification for increasing production, although everyone admitted that with prices showing good profits for the first time in a great many years it is pretty hard to resist the temptation to make more goods and thus run up more profits. The point also was made, however, that since mills around the middle of January had print cloth unfilled orders which were estimated at 465,000,000 yards, there was no reason to worry about a few weeks of slow trading, and that merchants therefore were a little hasty in accepting low bids. In response to this, it was contended that when bids for appreciable quantities are made in a slow market

and the prices represented in the bids show good profits, it is pretty hard to resist the orders.

Those who admit the difficulty of resisting the temptations mentioned above nevertheless are convinced that a little acquisition of a "hard-boiled" attitude on the part of both mills and merchants would be of benefit to the market. It is held that 50 and 55-hour shifts in print cloth mills may well prove to be the ultimate destruction of the hard-earned strong position which the market has built up since the middle of last year.

### NEW LABOR LEGISLATION

One of the more serious dangers to the individual mill now running on 50 or 55-hour shifts is contained in the possibility of new labor legislation. Clauses currently in use on cloth contracts provide for adjustment of prices to the extent that new legislation may change costs, but any computations as to a change in hours required by new laws must be computed from a 40-hour basis. This means that in the event legislation is passed which would legalize a 40-hour maximum, costs in such mills as are running 50 to 55 hours will be advanced, but there can be no change in contract prices. Those who profess to know what is going on in Washington feel that indications point more strongly as time goes on to just such legislation.

The fact that such a large quantity of goods still are on order is made the basis for the claim in some sections of the market that sellers are under some sort of obligation to buyers to hold prices upward. It is true that many goods still remain to be delivered on old contracts at considerably lower than the prices now prevailing. Buyers, however, have carefully averaged their costs on the goods they have on order, and are selling finished goods based on such averages. Their chances for continued profit depend largely upon their ability to keep finished goods prices at levels which are sufficiently higher than their average costs to show a profit. It is an axiom so well known that no argument need be cited that when gray goods advance, finished goods reflect the advance only partly, whereas declines in gray goods, by the force of buyer pressure bring about a decline in finished goods.

(Continued on Page 31)

# How About Modernizing The Plant Lighting?

By Roy A. Palmer

Illuminating Engineer, Duke Power Co.

**T**HESE days of high speed machinery, aeroplanes, zeppelins, radio, television and other innumerable developments are revolutionizing and enlarging the scope of our manufacturing methods, our systems of transportation and communication. In short, the whole complexion of our every-day life is constantly being changed.

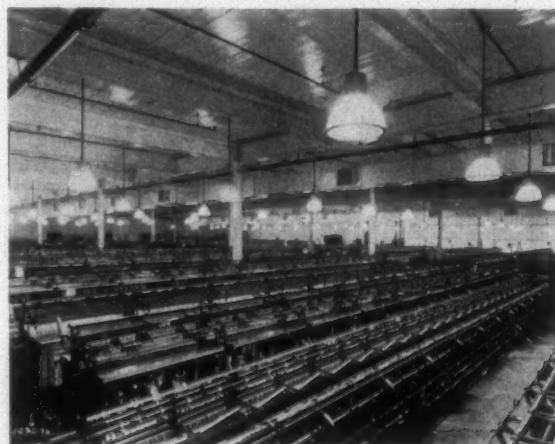
Industry is experiencing changes that are brought about by research and science. New methods and practices, windowless buildings, machinery and equipment for the welfare of employees, for increasing production and lowering costs have come upon us so rapidly that we scarcely realize the need for modernizing and assimilating these new assets until competition dictates the need for taking check on obsolete methods and equipment and bringing them up to modern standards.

## OBsolete Lighting Expensive

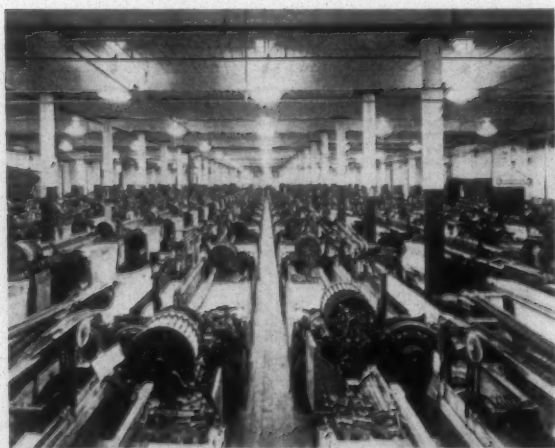
Probably there is no one item about the textile plant that has been so neglected in keeping apace with modern methods as the artificial lighting system. And there are few improvements that could be made which would show as favorable results in increased production, decreased spoilage, fewer accidents and in improved employee morale as a modernized lighting system.

There are many plants in every industrial community that are illuminated by drop cords haphazardly arranged and dangling lamps of all types and sizes. Few, if any, are shaded except, perhaps, by an improvised cardboard shield made by workmen who could no longer tolerate

the glare from the bright filament of the lamp. Such a system of lighting is wasteful. Where no reflectors are employed the light is not controlled; dense shadows and harmful glare are always present. Instead of utilizing



*Hudson Silk Hosiery Co., Oakhurst Mill, is entirely windowless in the working areas. Holophane reflectors equipped with 300-watt lamps provide 25-30 foot-candles*



*Excellent illumination is provided in the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill at Charlotte by Glassteel Units each equipped with one 400-watt high-intensity mercury-vapor lamp and three 150-watt incandescent lamps. This system provides 35 to 40 foot-candles.*

the light upon the working areas, it is wasted in unnecessarily illuminating side walls and ceilings. Drop cords invite lamp theft not only because they are within easy reach but because the lamps used in those sockets are of the size suited to use in the home. Lamps dangling about a machine or work bench are constantly in need of adjustment and are frequently handled in an attempt to direct the light upon the work or out of the range of vision. The result is lamps smeared with oily or dirty finger marks that materially cut down the light output of the lamp. It should be remembered that the cost of burning that lamp is the same whether all of the light generated by that lamp is utilized or whether a greater part of it is absorbed by dirt on the surface of the bulb. Truly, a mill with old-fashioned drop cords cannot afford to harbor this type of lighting, for at its best, it is costly in wasted light, lost time, lowered production and excessive spoilage.

A modern system of lighting displaces the haphazard arrangement of outlets by scientifically designed reflectors fitted with large sized lamps, mounted well above the floor and spaced apart no further than they are mounted from the floor. This assures uniform illumination of a high level with a minimum of glare and annoying shadows.



## THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD LIGHT

When an industrial executive employs a worker, he is virtually employing that worker's ability to see. Psychologists tell us that 87 per cent of all our impressions are received through the eyes. The process of seeing is, therefore, a most important factor both to the employer and employee. The new employee would be handicapped in learning his new job if he were partially blind and yet



*Small details are easily seen in the Vance Hosiery Mill at Kernersville, N. C., illuminated by one 400-watt high-intensity mercury-vapor lamp and three 100-watt incandescent lamps in each open-type reflector. Illumination is on the order of 25 to 40 foot-candles.*

that is exactly the handicap under which he must labor when the illumination on his work is inadequate.

It is quite obvious that one cannot work in a totally dark room. When it is considered that our eyes were intended to be used outdoors where an abundance of light is available it is equally obvious that we cannot work effectively under illumination which measures only a small fraction of that provided by daylight. Outdoors in the summer sun as much as 10,000 foot-candles help our eyes to see easily and quickly while indoors in most mills and factories 5 foot-candles and less are generally prevalent.

It has been definitely established by scientific research that the process of seeing consumes a considerable amount of energy. It is every motorists' experience that driving on the highway at night in the rain or in a fog requires greater concentration of attention than in clear daylight when visibility is easy. The steering wheel is gripped more firmly and one is at a tension during the entire trip. Upon reaching destination, the fatigue is markedly greater than after the same drive is made in clear weather and in daylight.

Likewise in a mill or factory, nervous energy is consumed when an employee must exert any effort to see his work. Less work can be accomplished, affecting production; less care will be given to the work, increasing spoilage or seconds; finally, less alertness will be evidenced by the employee increasing the accident hazard. Thus lighting as a factor in seeing becomes an item of major importance. Light, now lower in cost than ever before in history, is an investment that returns excellent dividends when it is adequate but when it is below good seeing requirements, it is an undesirable expense notwithstanding its low cost.

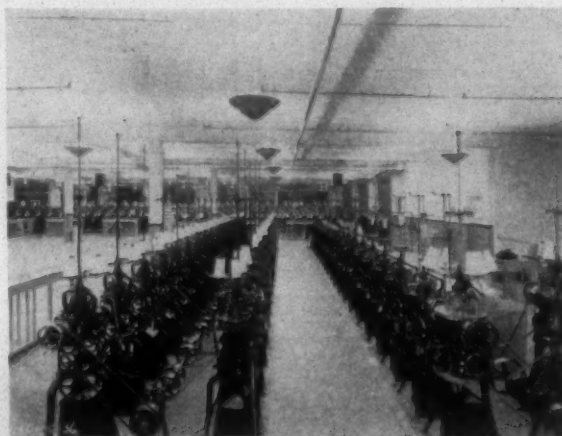
A report issued by the Lighting Research Laboratory at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio, gives data on two groups of workers, one group having subnormal vision. Raising the level of illumination from 3 to 12 foot-candles enabled those with normal sight to produce 14 per cent more than under the low value of illumination. Those having subnormal vision were able to produce 22 per cent more under the 12 foot-candles of illumination. Those whose eyesight was not so good were benefited to a greater extent than those with normal vision, though the latter, too, were benefited. In other words, better illumination removed to a considerable extent the handicap of subnormal vision.

Since 40 per cent of our industrial workers have defective vision, there can be no doubt but that an increase in the level of illumination will assist workers very materially in doing more and better work without fatigue.

## SOME ACTUAL CASES

A North Carolina silk mill installed a modern lighting system, but after it had been in operation for some time, an economy program ordered the substitution of 200-watt lamps for the 300-watt lamps in service. The lowered illumination caused an immediate decrease in production. When the production report reached headquarters, an investigation was made to ascertain the reason for the decrease. After some study, the superintendent blamed the decrease in illumination. The 300-watt lamps were replaced and production improved immediately.

*(Continued on Page 10)*



*Indirect lighting in the Chipman-LaCrosse Hosiery Mill at Hendersonville, N. C., provides 25 foot-candles of soft, shadowless illumination throughout the mill. Each lighting unit is equipped with 500-watt lamps.*

# Gayer Colors in New Cottons; Old Fabrics Revived

To be well and correctly styled, clothes and the materials which go to make them should reflect the spirit of the times and the life of the day. This, the new cottons certainly do. Their gayer colors suggest the brighter outlook which one finds evidenced everywhere. The attention which has been given to the styling of some of the sturdier weaves shows that the manufacturers who are producing them are fully aware of the growing popularity of the "back to nature" movement in general and the trailer in particular. The "precious" cottons such as exquisite mulls and lace weaves which have been brought out of the archives and revived with such sensitive appreciation are perfectly keyed to the new feeling for lovely old-fashioned things. Some of them are so fine and delicate they look as though they might have been made by the nuns in an old French convent.

There are plenty of black and white cotton prints to take their place beside the magpie silks and wools which will play such an important part in spring and summer styles. There are daringly colored designs inspired by the art of Eastern countries and there are some Surrealist cottons.

## FIRST THE SPORTS COTTONS

Bach and country cottons are a field in which color runs riot. African designs and batik effects are among the favorites. We find them upon a fairly sheer muslin ground, upon the regulation print cloth, upon sateen, and on a lusterless cream-colored background which increases the veracity of their resemblance to the primitive fabrics. On this page, No. 1 is illustrated an Eastern design on a white cotton shantung ground. At least that is what the market calls a ground of this kind. It is really a broadcloth with a slub yarn running irregularly through it. This particular pattern is a very attractive thing, eminently suitable for the beach dresses which will blossom all along our sea coasts and about our inland seas this summer. The print is in navy, red, bright green and dull gold, with the blue and red predominating.

The design of prancing horses, illustration 2, is characteristic of many black and white cotton prints which will be worn in

both town and country. Black and white prints are being used on sheer and heavy grounds. This one is on print cloth, but it would be just as much in the mode if the black horses strutted their stuff over a white cloky pique such as that illustrated, 3.

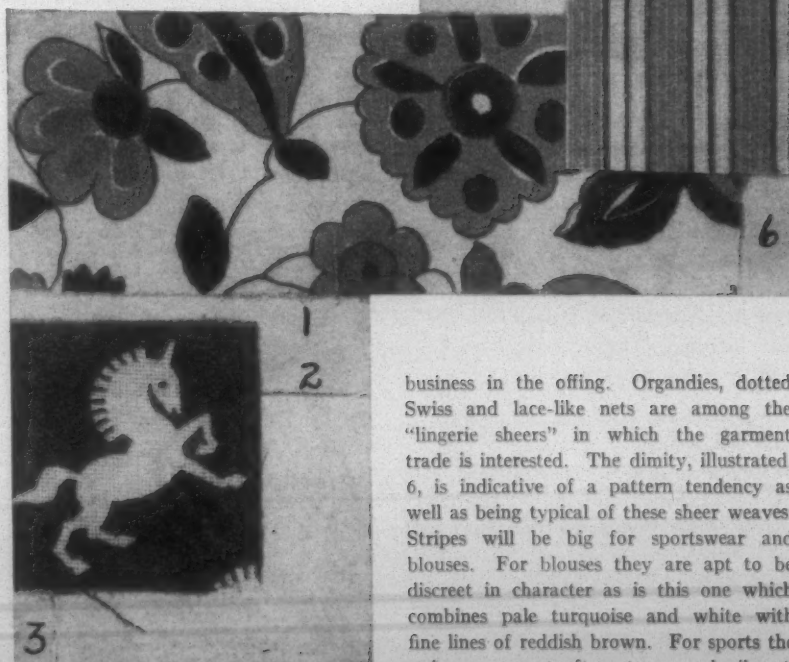
The horse pattern is also typical of the new "subject and object" idea which is a factor in the new designs. Another illustration of this idea is seen in the dolphin pattern on a cross-bar ground illustrated, 4. The subjects include tyrolean figures, sail boats and many other subjects of attractive form.

## "PRECIOUS" COTTONS

Far removed in spirit from the bolder cottons of which we have been speaking are the lovely old-fashioned fabrics which have been revived for blouses and evening dresses. Blouses are expected to be enormous this season, just as they were last spring, and the cotton manufacturers will not be caught napping.

The dainty mull with open stripe, illustrated, 5, belongs to this classification. It is appealingly soft and fine and is adapted

for graduation dresses and children's wear as well as for blouses. Voiles are a fabric to be closely watched. There is a high style demand for them which domestic fabric makers are unable to meet. Exclusive garment manufacturers have turned to the garment manufacturers have turned to the imported voiles for the moment, but such



business in the offing. Organdies, dotted Swiss and lace-like nets are among the "lingerie sheers" in which the garment trade is interested. The dimity, illustrated, 6, is indicative of a pattern tendency as well as being typical of these sheer weaves. Stripes will be big for sportswear and blouses. For blouses they are apt to be discreet in character as is this one which combines pale turquoise and white with fine lines of reddish brown. For sports the stripes are most often strong and vibrant.



# Meeting of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

V. J. Thompson, of the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga., General Chairman of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, has announced that the date of the spring meeting of the organization would be held Saturday morning, March 13th, at 9:30 in the Chemistry Building of the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. Carding and Spinning questions will be discussed as per the following questionnaire:

## CARDING

1. Please give a report on your estimate of the percentage of short fiber (up to  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch) after each process, through spinning. If you have a stapling machine the estimate will be more accurate. In giving this report, please state grade and staple of cotton.
2. When the new high-draft roving frames are used, what should be the production of the cards per hour, the most suitable type of drawing (metallic, cork, or extra draft machine) and the approximate drafts at each process, and hank roving to secure satisfactory results?
3. Which is best suited for driving fly frames, individual motor drive, or belt drive from counter shafts? Why?
4. What results do you get from the bale mixer attached to the bale breaker? Does this arrangement increase the breaking strength?
5. What should be the relation in thousandths of an inch between the hole in the calender roll trumpet and the coiler head trumpet, and the distance from the trumpet to the bite of the roll on the coiler head, on cards?
6. What type beater and what fan speeds are run on pickers using the blending reserve? Please state kind and number of blades on each beater, blows per inch on stock, and ounces per yard of lap.
7. What is the best front roll speed on cork roll drawing frames? If the ends lap up on the front roll, what can be done to prevent this condition?

8. Would it be advisable to run roving of different colors through the card room without keeping weights on the speeders? If so, how and where should the weights be kept?

## SPINNING

1. How does long draft affect the slashing of yarn? What causes excessive fuzziness on long draft yarn?
2. What gauge snick plate setting do you use on automatic spoolers where the average count is 14s, using  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch middling cotton? If you do not run this count, please state your setting and give your yarn counts.
3. What method do you use for cleaning overhead in spinning running three 8-hour shifts?
4. In long draft spinning, what is the best break draft to use on counts up to 20s, and from 20s to 30s? If a different break draft should be used on the different systems, please so state.
5. What is the best method for handling warp yarn from the frame to the spooler or winder?
6. What is the best method of fastening spinning tape? What should be the life of a tape?
7. Please give your experience with synthetic cots. Please state: length of time run, rebuffing period, if any, comparison of the breaking strength with cork or leather-covered rolls. Also give yarn numbers, draft, whether warp or filling, and the ends down per 1,000 spindle hours.
8. What is the effect of overhead cleaners on humidity, and what is the best type of top clearers to use with the overhead cleaners?
9. What is the best way to creel in single roving on long draft spinning frames, piece together, allow the piecing to run through and break down the end, or let the roving run out entirely?

## Patent Suit Against Rayon Firm To Be Heard Feb. 15th

Roanoke, Va.—The suit brought by William W. McElrath, of Roanoke, against Industrial Rayon Corporation, of Cleveland, O., and Covington, Va., alleging infringement of a United States letter patent, will come up

for hearing in the U. S. District Court here on February 15th, before Judge John Paul, which is the tentative date set for the trial.

The suit has been pending for about a year. Depositions have been taken in recent months in Marcus Hook, Pa., Providence, R. I., Old Hickory, Tenn., and in other cities. The plaintiff has filed a number of interrogations addressed to the defendant.

# The Textile Mission To Japan

(By John Temple Graves, II, in Southern Newspaper Syndicate)

When Commodore Perry negotiated the treaty with Japan in 1854 which opened the Mikado's empire to Western trade it may not have occurred to him that the economic winds would blow both ways and that the coming century would find Japan storming markets of the West with her own goods. Eighty-three years after Perry another mission reached Japan last month. Its object is not to seek Japanese markets but to protect American markets. The textile manufacturers and officials who compose the mission, led by President Claudius T. Murchison, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, are there to negotiate if possible against Japanese goods which have overrun their foreign markets and are threatening now their domestic ones. They have it in mind, necessarily, that Japan is not only a competitor but also a customer for raw cotton and a source of supply for silk. Here is the statistical set-up in round numbers:

Cotton goods from Japan, 1932, \$1,306,000; 1935, \$1,631,000; 1936, \$2,934,000.

Raw cotton to Japan, 1932, \$85,926,000; 1935, \$102,895,000; 1936, \$94,938,000.

Silk from Japan, 1932, \$106,188,000; 1935, \$89,796,000; 1936, \$91,883,000.

If the Southerners on this mission arrive in Tokio a little tongue weary, there is a reason. They have had to do so much talking at home before they left. They have had to talk import restraints in a South historically committed to free trade. They have had to talk against Japan's manufactured cotton in a South which looks to Japan as a principal market for raw cotton. They have had to incite their fellow Southerners against \$2,934,000 of cotton goods from Japan while \$91,833,000 of Southern raw cotton was going to Japan, the one item exceeding the other by more than thirty times. They have had to impeach in the South the South's biggest customer.

But Japan is not the South's biggest customer, says Alabama's Donald Comer, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who is one of the missionaries. She is the biggest foreign customer, but the Southern cotton she consumes does not compare with the amount taken by mills of our own country, 80 per cent of whose spindles are in the South. Southern mills are not only the biggest customers for Southern cotton farmers but also partners with them against the poverty of the South, keeping profits at home and absorbing the excess products and populations of the farm. Mr. Comer calls emphatic attention to a recent statement of David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, that "unless the South is able to process a substantial part of the raw products it produces it will continue to struggle against almost overwhelming economic odds."

Japanese cotton goods imports to this country are comparatively small in total thus far, although large in certain lines. It is their rate of increase and the enormous advantage of Japan in labor costs that alarm Mr.

Comer and the other members of the mission. As a supporter of the administration and a social-minded industrialist, he has been loyal to New Deal moves for higher wages and a better standard of living. But he thinks these moves predicate some sort of protection against countries like Japan where no such wages and standards prevail, where "cotton cloth is made by girls under 14 working more than eight hours a day for less than 25 cents a day. "People who complain of the South's wage differential ought to consider Japan's," says Mr. Comer.

What will the Americans in Japan have to offer and propose? Without committing his associates, Mr. Comer told me before he left that a major argument must be good will. The proposal, of course, will be a voluntary limitation of Japanese textile exports to this country. "Japan is trying to pay us in cotton goods for her present unfavorable trade balance. That this is unsatisfactory to us is indicated in the recent act of President Roosevelt increasing tariff rates 42 per cent against certain Japanese textiles. Other increases are being studied but they are not the ultimate answer to the problem. As a matter of fact they are not effective and were made only after the breakdown of negotiations towards voluntary adjustments with Japan. These negotiations can and should be resumed by our commission. Nothing is more provocative of resentment than the raising of tariff barriers against the products of a particular nation. This mission of ours, with the government's blessing, is proof of a desire to find a better way. Are we to spend all of our time disputing with a neighbor country, an industrial newcomer, regarding a share in our already overcrowded home market? Isn't it more progressive to join in a program of multiplication, finding new and increased uses for cotton goods. And isn't there an opportunity for discussing working hour and wage conditions that will permit a fair competition?"

A triangular trade is one of the things Mr. Comer has in mind, "Japan doesn't have to balance her trade with us by coming here with unneeded cotton goods," he says. "She can take them to Brazil and Colombia and other low wage scale countries and be paid in the raw products of those countries, products which we need—coffee from Brazil and Colombia, tea from China, rubber and tin from the West Indies, sugar and oils from the Philippines—and pay us in these products." He subscribes to Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreement program but he thinks the ideal should be "swapping with your neighbor what each has in over-abundance that the other needs, as American raw cotton for Japanese silk." As to the notion that foreign competition is an influence against monopolistic domestic price fixing, he asserts that "we have no cotton goods trust in this country, nor any price agreements—there are 1,200 units from Maine to Texas, all sharply competitive, as Federal Trade Commission studies show. There is just a certain amount of business



here and until 1933 it was amply and satisfactorily supplied by American mills. The price has been based on American textile wages, which are the highest in the world."

While Mr. Comer believes it possible to maintain our cotton export trade with Japan without accepting a flood of Japanese textiles in return, he is sure that the Southern cotton farmer has reason to choose the American over the foreign market if a choice is forced upon him. "Why should we be so concerned in maintaining a world trade in cotton, after all?" he asks. "Cotton is the basis of cheap clothing which the world demands. Every student of economics knows at what sacrifice of man and land the South has supplied cheap cotton. To maintain supremacy in the world cotton market we have had to make prices in competition with Asia and Africa, prices so miserably cheap that our farmers who plow and hoe and pick the raw cotton cannot afford to buy for themselves the cotton goods made of it. Personally I feel that for the time being a wise policy would be to grow cotton here on some domestic allotment plan, with government assistance for parity prices."

What interests me in Donald Comer's idea and the textile mission is an indicated collision of the South's ancient economics with industrialism and the New Deal. If Southern poverty is to be defeated only through maintenance and development of industry to balance agriculture and if industry is to be saved from indecent competition and conducted under enlightened terms, Southern economic thought will need to accommodate itself to new rules and another point of view. The mission to Japan, whether it succeeds or not, is a message to the South.

### George A. Sloan With U. S. Steel

George A. Sloan, former president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and later the head of George A. Sloan & Co., selling agents of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., and Suncock Mills, has just been chosen a director of the big U. S. Steel Corporation. This preferment of Mr. Sloan is in line with the policy of the Steel Corporation of utilizing the services of the ablest men of the younger generation. It is interesting in connection with the addition of Mr. Sloan to the Steel executive management, that Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the U. S. Steel, was himself first a great cotton manufacturer and merchant—before he went to the Steel Corporation.

### Association of Cotton Textile Merchants Of New York

At a directors' meeting of The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, held Feb. 2, W. Ray Bell was re-elected president and John C. Hughes, Jr., of McCampbell & Co., Inc., Treasurer for the ensuing year. George M. Miller of Turner Halsey Company was made the new vice president of the Association. To serve with these officers as an executive committee were named: Elroy Curtis of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., George P. Ray of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Frank L. Walton of Catlin Farish Co., Inc.

## IT'S THE EDGE

### —That Prevents Fly Waste and Split Ends

The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

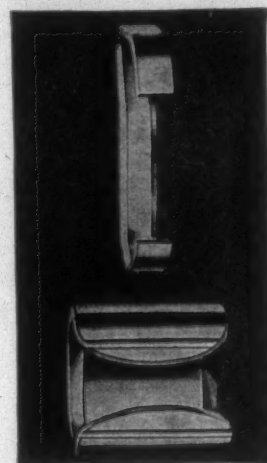
The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge

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**A Traveler for Every Fibre**

## How About Modernizing the Plant Lighting?

(Continued From Page 5)

The value of good lighting was emphatically demonstrated in another angle in this case. It was found that the production per worker on the night shift was greater than that of the day shift. This was explained by the fact that the artificial lighting system provides uniform illumination throughout the room so that at any point, the workers can see equally well in finding broken threads, etc. Daylight is not so uniform since the illumination drops off very rapidly as the distance from the windows is increased. Consequently, seeing in some parts of the room was handicapped in daytime.

A hosiery mill in Mount Airy, N. C., relighted a section of their plant where considerable difficulty had been experienced by the operators in finding broken threads, in threading the machines and similar operations. The machines stop automatically if a stitch is dropped or a thread is broken and the speed at which the operator is able to adjust the machine or to find the broken thread determines the amount of production. Moreover, if the operator is able to quickly perform these duties he is able to take care of more machines. The new lighting system increased production over 23 per cent. The machines in this section were of the latest type—modernized in every detail, but it took modern lighting to bring them up to their best production efficiency.

Several men were usually kept working on Saturday afternoons in another plant to clean up the shop. After better lighting had been installed, it was found that the shop was kept in a neater and cleaner condition and the men were not needed Saturday afternoons. The saving brought about by dispensing with the cleaning force was sufficient to carry a large part of the lighting cost. Incidentally, the increase in production in this mill under the modern lighting was 12 per cent..

### SAVINGS AFFECTED

Production problems have been solved by the correction of artificial lighting conditions; valuable spaces unable only for storage because of lack of proper lighting facilities have been turned into productive areas; a prominent insurance company is reported to make concessions in the premiums on accident insurance to those plants where lighting is up to modern standards for their engineers found that improper lighting was responsible for 15 per cent of industrial accidents; new lighting in a hosiery mill so completely changed the atmosphere of the place that labor turnover was reduced from 43 per cent to practically zero.

Science is going forward in rapid strides in improving present light sources as well as in the development of new ones so that we might have light at lower cost. The newest development is the high pressure mercury arc lamp which produces about twice as much light for the same wattage as incandescent lamps.

This new lamp is tubular in form, is about 13 inches in length and consumes 400 watts. It produces an intense greenish light similar to former mercury vapor lamps. When used in combination with incandescent lamps, the

resulting light is similar to that of daylight in visual appearance.

A transformer is necessary in the operation of this lamp which in most cases can be concealed in the reflecting equipment used in conjunction with the lamp. When normal operation is interrupted, it is necessary for the lamp to cool before it can be started again. Generally, it requires about five minutes to sufficiently cool the lamp so that it will restart itself automatically. When used in combination with incandescent lamps, this is not a serious objection.

With the rapid progress of lighting there has come a corresponding decrease in the cost of light. It is unfortunate that most of us still consider our lighting bill as an expensive luxury and that the lighting in the plant is the first item that should be cut down. That opinion needs to be modernized for lighting is not an expensive luxury and when we think of the cost of light today in the same terms as those of yesterday we are saving pennies and losing dollars. Keeping an obsolete lighting system is to choke production, invite spoilage and accidents, increase labor turnover and destroy employee morale. All this to save short-sightedly on an item which is now lower in cost than ever before in history.

Good lighting has placed itself in the same place as automatic machinery and other important items, that increased production and lower production costs. A well lighted plant is an index of good management and the executive who keeps his mind open to the possibilities of modern lighting and who gives it an opportunity to work for him, will realize its benefits that will bring a handsome return on the investment that may be necessary to modernize the existing lighting system.

## Houghton Reports Largest Tonnage in Company's History

Philadelphia, Pa.—An increase of 25 per cent in gross sales over 1935, and the greatest tonnage in the company's history, were important announcements at the stockholders' meeting of E. F. Houghton & Co., oils and leather, 240 W. Somerset Street.

Decision to retire from active service after 48 years with the company was announced by L. E. Murphy, Chairman of the Board. The office of Chairman of the Board was temporarily discontinued. Mr. Murphy will continue as a director.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Major A. E. Carpenter, president; G. W. Pressell, executive vice president; Dr. R. H. Patch, vice president and treasurer; E. A. Carpenter, secretary; G. S. Rogers, second vice president; C. P. Stocke, assistant secretary; M. M. Menningen, assistant treasurer.

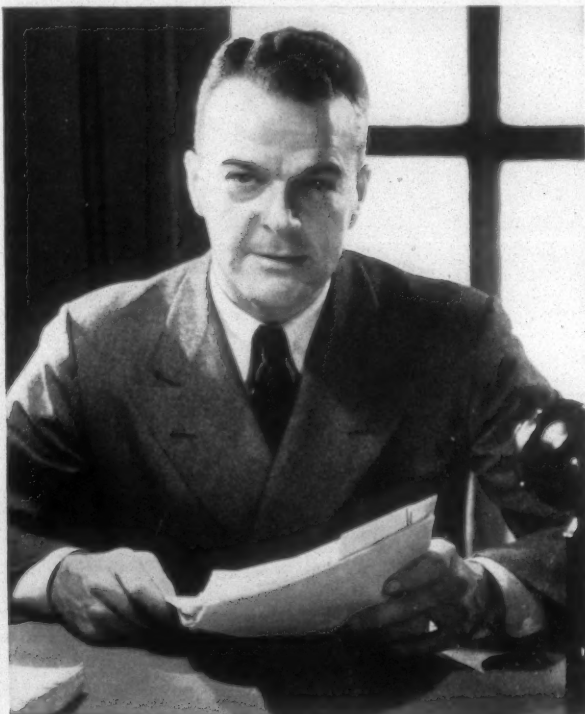
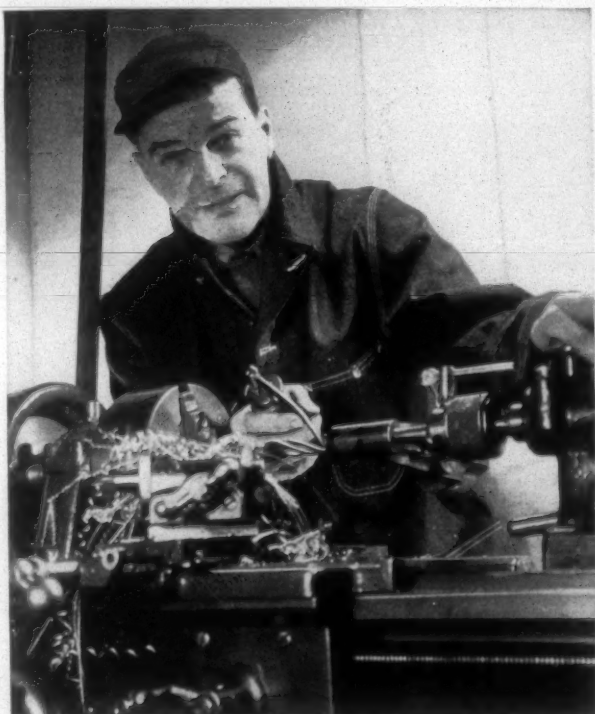
The directors of the company, who were re-elected, are: Major A. E. Carpenter, L. E. Murphy, G. W. Pressell, Dr. R. H. Patch, E. A. Carpenter, H. B. Fox and C. H. Butler.

L. E. Murphy, retiring chairman, started to work for E. F. Houghton & Co. in 1888. On the death of Charles E. Carpenter in 1929, he became president, in which office he was succeeded by Major A. E. Carpenter in 1934 when Mr. Murphy became chairman of the board.



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### Institute's New Swatch Book

"Gala Cottons" is the keynote of The Cotton-Textile Institute's 1937 Spring and Summer swatch book—20,000 copies of which are being distributed to teachers in high schools, colleges and universities; home demonstration agents; extension workers; wholesale and retail merchandising and promotion executives; newspaper and magazine fashion editors and writers; apparel manufacturers and many others interested in using or selling more cottons.

The 66 swatches in the book were selected by an impartial "jury" which, including editorial representatives of *Vogue*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Women's Wear Daily*, *Fabrics Magazine* and *Dry Goods Economist*. Selections were made from more than 15,000 swatches submitted by leading houses in the trade.

Numerous sketches to emphasize the all-purpose adaptability of cotton are a feature of the book which summarizes the "infectious gayety and colorful future" in the coming Spring and Summer cotton fashions as follows:

"Whether yours is a rustic life, or an urban existence, you can live in cotton, from dawn clear around to dawn again, sure in the belief that nothing is smarter under the sun or moon. Tradition is thrown to the winds and in the same breath taken to the bosom of the new cotton fashions. Pattern, color, weave, take on new fascinating complexions.

"Vivid, brilliant colors vie with the sophisticated restraint of new looking pastels. Beige, natural tones, and stark white compete for the jeweled crown of fashion. Cottony cottons that speak of our grandmothers have come into their own, mannish weaves, crashes, denims, homespun-like novelties bring a new character to the cotton world. The Far East contributes its patterns and colorings. Spain, the Tyrol and England's big show have all had their influence. The Riviera and Florida, the Dalmatian coast and the California desert have all proved 'Cotton's fashion throne is unchallenged.'"

The swatches in the book, each representative of a type in point of texture, color, or pattern, are presented in the following classifications: black and white designs, "Southern Belle" ingenue types; townwear cottons, spectator and active sportswear, blouse and lingerie sheeres; "spectaculars," orientals and "topicals."

### Textile Machine Plants Busy

Washington, D. C.—Manufacturers of textile machinery and parts in the United States reported a slight increase in employment and a moderate increase in production in 1935 as compared with 1933, according to preliminary figures compiled from the returns of the recent biennial census of manufacturers, released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The wage earners employed in this industry in 1935 numbered 19,080, an increase of 2.7 per cent over 18,576 reported for 1933, and their wages, \$21,245,578, exceeded the 1933 figure, \$18,737,260, by 13.4 per cent. The total value of textile machinery, parts, attachments and accessories made in the industry in 1935 amounted to \$64,

240,350, an increase of 11.0 per cent as compared with \$57,891,952 reported for 1933. The chief classes of products contributing to the 1935 total were as follows: Fiber-to-fabric machinery, \$11,500,852; fabric machinery, \$14,096,046; parts, attachments, spindles, and accessories (including knock-down machines for export), \$29,031,735.

### Census of World's Cotton Looms Now Being Taken

Manchester, Eng.—Statistics in regard to the number of cotton power-loom in existence in all cloth manufacturing countries of the world are to be compiled by the International Cotton Federation.

During the first few days of January every cotton-weaving mill in the world received a loom census form. The questionnaire, besides asking the number of power-loom in existence, also asks for the number of looms idle, the number of new looms to be erected, the number of loom hours worked in 1936, the number of working hours per week and the number of looms working on mixtures of rayon or staple fiber.

Up-to-date information is also sought on the number of cotton looms working solely on rayon or staple fiber.—Daily News Record.

### General Dyestuff Corp. in New Home

The General Dyestuff Corporation has issued a very handsome booklet showing exterior and interior view of their new home at 435 Hudson street, New York City.

They have combined their offices, laboratories, warehouses and shipping rooms and their new home is not only handsome in appearance but equipped with every modern facility for service.

Mill men visiting New York will be welcomed for a tour of inspection.

### Standard-Coosa Foursome

The golf prowess of J. S. Verlanden, chairman of the board of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., R. J. Mathewson, vice-president, William Drinkwater, who represents the company on thread yarns, and C. F. Smith, who is in charge of the New York office, is mentioned in the sports columns of the Augusta (Ga.) Herald, where the above mentioned men are spending a vacation playing golf.

### Reiner Installs Machine No. 9,000

Among the many deliveries to mill owners now being made by Robert Reiner, Inc., is the Einsiedel-Reiner Hosiery Machine No. 9,000 to the Scott Hosiery Mills, Graham, N. C. This machine is the latest model of this popular line of high-speed full-fashioned hosiery machines that have played a large part in helping build the hosiery industry to its leading position among today's American industries. This will be the 24th Einsiedel-Reiner Hosiery Machine for the Scott Hosiery Mills.

# Jorgensen Reviews 37 Years With Bibb Manufacturing Company

**F**RIDAY, February 12th, was the Bibb birthday of A. J. Jorgensen, for many years superintendent of the Dye and Polishing Plants of the Bibb Company, who joined the Bibb family on February 12, 1900. He has seen the Bibb grow from a small concern to one of major importance in the United States during his service with the company.

When Mr. Jorgensen came to the Bibb he found H. M. Comer president. He was succeeded by Maj. J. F. Hanson, who was agent. Since that time Mr. Jorgensen has served under the following presidents of the Bibb: Walter T. Hanson, Gunby Jordan, E. T. Comer, Wm. D. Anderson, Sr., and Wm. D. Anderson, Jr. Of those in the dye and polishing plant when he came to Macon only two remain,—Will Singleton, colored employee in the dye plant, and Tom Ryle, overseer of the polishing plant.

Some idea of the growth of the Bibb may be had from this statement—in 1900 Mr. Jorgensen found two bookkeepers, Arthur P. Findlay and Robert Jemison, and one stenographer, Miss Jennie Boatwright, in the general offices. The only traveling salesman was W. D. Anderson, now chairman of the board of directors. In the New York office was Davis Howse.

Looking back over the years, Mr. Jorgensen finds that his closest and best friends have been among the officials of the Bibb Company and he says as he thinks about them his heart is filled with gratitude. He recalls the first time he ever saw the late Wm. D. Anderson, Jr. It was as a small boy, brought to the dye plant by his father. At the time, Mr. Jorgensen recalls, Billie was about 6 or 7 years old.

Other officials Mr. Jorgensen has known included I. N. Hanson, James H. Porter, John D. Comer, A. A. Drake and P. E. Findlay, vice-presidents; William Ross White, Hubert Duckworth, Chas. Williamson and Charlie Hertwig, treasurers.

When Major Hanson was president he rode in a carriage drawn by two mules. In the mill yard everybody referred to it as the "horseless carriage." Later the major used an Italian automobile, a Fiat.

The general superintendent in 1900 was Harry Dreser. Superintendent at No. 1 Mill was Logan Owen, grandfather of Robert Owen, of the sales department. At No. 2, where the machine shop was located at the time, was M. Richman. The Knitting Mill superintendent was Jos. Bennor and the Dye Plant superintendent, whom Mr. Jorgensen succeeded in 1902, was Emil T. Bundsmann. F. W. Worrill was master mechanic. In the carpenter shop were J. S. Smith and William Cutter. The pipe fitter was Allen Coley, and the engineer at No. 1 was R. H. Causey.

Mr. Jorgensen has seen four different bridges across the Ocmulgee at Fifth street. The first was a covered wooden bridge. This was replaced by a temporary timber bridge that high water washed away. During the

time there was no bridge Mr. Jorgensen as well as others working for the Bibb walked across the Central of Georgia Railroad trestle. The Columbus dam was built and the mill started the year he joined the Bibb. Quite vividly he recalls a storm that on March 21, 1903, blew the roof off the No. 1 card room. The top of the water tank in the yard was blown across the river in the storm on that date.

There were two smokestacks in the mill yard, both later demolished. When one of them was torn down Ed White narrowly escaped being struck by falling brick. Mr. Jorgensen says he doesn't remember just how fast Ed moved that time, but it was generally understood he established a record that has never been equalled since by Ed or any one else in the yard. When the new chimney was finished Miss Lillian Matthews, the only stenographer in the office, climbed to the top, making the trip on the inside before the stack was placed into use. Miss Matthews, according to his memory, is now living in Richmond, Va.

When it appeared that there would be a World War in 1914, Mr. Jorgensen made up a requisition for German dyestuffs and dyes that he believed the Bibb would require to fill orders and had the satisfaction of having his judgment sustained by developments. The order was accepted several hours before the outbreak of the war and as a result the Bibb did not have to turn down a single order for the dye plant throughout the war. Other wars through which Mr. Jorgensen served with the Bibb included the Boer War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Boxer Rebellion in China. He has heard the chimes of the Catholic Church in Macon tell of the death of two Popes and has lived under the administration of eight different Presidents of the United States—McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Jorgensen, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, is a graduate of the University of Copenhagen. He first came to the United States to visit the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and never returned home. In the past year he has been inactive because of ill health, but still visits his office whenever possible and takes a keen interest in the entire Bibb family and the work that is making the Bibb a larger and a better organization. He has seen a wonderful improvement in working conditions and in the personnel of the mills. When he first joined the Bibb he says he didn't see silk hose at all—and nowadays silk hose have become so common nobody ever thinks of the days of cotton stockings.

Throughout the Bibb Mr. Jorgensen has many friends who will be interested in his memories of the 37 years of his service and there is perhaps no one in the Bibb today who cherishes the memory of those who have passed on more than the man who has given the best part of his life to the Bibb.—*From The Bibb Recorder.*



# Small Profits For Silk Mills First Half of 1936

THE first half of 1936 brought scant profits to silk and rayon mills, according to Part II of the Federal Trade Commission's report on its investigation of the textile industry. This report presents data on costs, sales, profits and losses of 266 silk and rayon companies for the first six months of 1936. Of the companies reporting, 155 are classified as commission companies, processing for the most part, goods owned by other companies. The other 111 companies, engaged primarily in processing their own goods, are classified as stock companies.

Of the seven groups of silk and rayon companies covered, net profits ranging from approximately one-half of 1 per cent to 1.7 per cent on textile investment are shown for three of the groups. Net losses ranging from two-fifths of 1 per cent to approximately 3 per cent are shown for four, the rates in each case being shown on a semi-annual basis.

## THROWSTERS' LOSSES

For the first half of 1936, a net loss of .82 per cent on textile investment, on a semi-annual basis, is shown for thirteen stock throwing companies, as contrasted with a net profit of 4.87 per cent for seventeen such companies for the last half of 1935. Group net losses, smaller in each instance than that shown for the first half of 1936, were reported for only two of the other half-year periods since the beginning of 1933, namely, the last half of 1933 and the first half of 1934.

Cost of raw materials accounted for nearly 75 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed by this group during the first half of 1936, and averaged approximately 70c per dollar of sales. Labor costs accounted for approximately 15 per cent of the total mill cost, and averaged about 14c per dollar of sales.

The 64 stock weaving companies averaged a net profit of .51 per cent on textile investment, on a semi-annual basis, for the first half of 1936, as compared with a net profit of 1.73 per cent averaged by 69 companies for the last half of 1936. Rates of return for the groups of companies of this class were higher for both six-month periods of 1933 than for the first half of 1936, but for the half-year periods of 1934 they were lower and a small loss was shown for the first six months of 1935. Raw materials cost accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed, and averaged about 43c per dollar of sales for the first half of 1936. Labor cost absorbed nearly 32 per cent of the total mill cost and averaged about 27c per dollar of sales.

Thirty-four stock throwing and weaving companies, for the January-June period of 1936, had a net loss of 2.94 per cent on textile investment, on a semi-annual basis, as compared with net losses of .72 per cent for 38 companies for the last half of 1935 and 2.97 per cent for 37 companies for the first six months of 1935. Group net losses for companies of this class also were shown for each half-

year period of 1933 and 1934, except for the last half of 1933 when a net profit of 2.84 per cent was reported. Cost of raw materials represented nearly 50 per cent and labor cost approximately 28 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed by this group during the first half of 1936. Raw material cost averaged about 46c and labor cost approximately 26c per dollar of sales.

## COMMISSION THROWSTERS

A net profit of 1.7 per cent on textile investment, on a semi-annual basis, is shown for 42 commission throwing companies for the first half of 1936, as contrasted with a net loss of .15 per cent for 48 companies for the last half of 1935. For the half-year periods of 1933, 1934 and 1935, only the net profits of 2.03 per cent averaged by 52 companies during the first half of 1933 and 1.72 per cent for the same number of companies for the first half of 1934 exceeded that shown for the first half of 1936.

Labor cost accounted for about 61 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed during the first half of 1936, and averaged about 54c per dollar of sales. Raw material cost, of minor importance for this group of companies engaged primarily in the processing of materials for other companies, absorbed about 3 per cent of the total mill cost, and averaged 3c per dollar of sales.

For 43 commission weaving companies a net loss of two-fifths of 1 per cent on textile investment, on a semi-annual basis, is shown for the first six months of 1936, as against a net loss of 2.78 per cent for a group of 57 companies for the last half of 1935. Except for a net profit of 2.84 per cent for the first half of 1934, larger group net losses than for the first half of 1936 were shown for companies of this class for each half-year period of 1933, 1934 and 1935. Labor cost represented nearly 63 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed during the first half of 1936 and averaged 59c per dollar of sales. Raw materials cost accounted for nearly 15 per cent of the total mill cost and averaged about 14c per dollar of sales.

Five commission throwing and weaving companies for the first half of 1936 had a net profit of .84 per cent on textile investment, on a semi-annual basis, as against a net profit of 1.41 per cent for eleven companies of this class for the last half of 1935, and a net loss of approximately 3 per cent averaged by twelve companies for the first six months of 1935. Small group net losses were shown for the last half of 1933 and the last half of 1934, and small group net profits were reported for the first half of 1933 and the first half of 1934. Cost of labor accounted for nearly 57 per cent and raw material cost for 10 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed by this group. Labor cost averaged nearly 47c and raw material cost about 8c per dollar of sales.

(Continued on Page 25)

# Personal News

W. J. Holden has resigned as superintendent of the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, Graham, N. C.

P. A. Calvert has been promoted to overseer spinning at Entwistle Manufacturing Company No. 2, Rockingham, N. C., in addition to his duties as boss carder.

N. Winwroth, assistant superintendent of the Union-Buffalo Mills, has been elected a member of the Rotary Club of Union, S. C.

Sam T. Snoddy has been promoted to assistant superintendent of Entwistle Manufacturing Company No. 2, Rockingham, N. C. Mr. Snoddy will continue to hold his old position as overseer of weaving.

Entwistle Manufacturing Company No. 3 has resumed operations with C. H. Lawson as carder, spinner and assistant superintendent, and J. M. James, overseer of weaving, slashing and finishing.

W. L. Francis, for the past six years second hand in spinning and spooling at Drayton Mills, Drayton, S. C., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning, spooling and winding on the second shift at Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

James A. Chapman, Jr., has been elected president and treasurer of Inman Mills and Riverside Mills at Enoree, succeeding his father, James A. Chapman, who died in December.

Other officers of the plants are: Inman Mills—R. H. Chapman, vice-president; B. B. Bishop, secretary and assistant treasurer; Riverdale Mills—R. H. Chapman, vice-president and assistant treasurer; and B. F. McCormack, secretary.

W. E. Woodrow, formerly Southern district manager for The Stonhard Company, and widely known in the South, has accepted a position as district manager for the Autocall Company, of Shelby, Ohio. The Autocall Company, manufacturers of interior fire alarm, watchman's supervisory and sprinkler supervisory services, has recently established the office of which Mr. Woodrow is in charge, in the Rhodes-Haverty Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Paul Carter, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been named secretary-treasurer and manager of the Lorraine Hosiery Mills, Inc., at Sweetwater, Tenn.

Harry C. Carter has resigned as superintendent of the Blue Ridge Rayon Company, Alta Vista, Va., to become vice-president and superintendent of the Carter Fabrics Mill, Greensboro. Mr. Carter was formerly with the Burlington Mills and later served as superintendent of the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

## New Cotton Act Thought Likely

Washington, D. C.—The Federal cotton classing act of 1937 is expected soon to become the latest piece of national legislation covering the classification of cotton. This legislation is being sponsored by Representative Buchanan of Texas, chairman of the house committee on appropriations.

"This grade and staple bill," he said today, "would have the secretary of agriculture determine and make available promptly to the producer thereof the classification, according to the official cotton standards, of each bale of cotton ginned in the continental United States. It would be made a condition of the acceptance of any cotton for ginning that the owners thereof, unless they shall instruct the ginners in writing to the contrary, to take a sample not exceeding 5 ounces in weight from each bale of cotton to be submitted to the United States department of agriculture for classification.

"An official of the department would then classify these samples, the idea being that the enactment of such legislation as I have proposed would give the actual cotton grower a better and more satisfactory knowledge of his staple than he would otherwise have. It is my plan to push the bill through the house committee on agriculture and get a vote on it as early as may be possible in the interest of cotton growers throughout the cotton belt."

## Japan's Rayon Output Reaches American Figure

Production of rayon yarn in Japan during 1936 amounted to 275 million pounds, equivalent to that of the United States for the same period, this being the first time America has not been by far the largest producer of rayon in the world. The great increase by Japan reflects the penetration to a major degree of Japanese rayon yarn and fabrics in the world market.

According to the Yokohama correspondent of Fairchild Publications, the figure of 275 million pounds was made up of 260,855,600 pounds by members of the Rayon Association and outsiders, including Asahi Bemberg producing 14,144,400 pounds. The 1936 production was originally estimated at 280 million pounds.

Production of all association member companies gained 23 per cent last year. American rayon yarn production in 1936 is given as 277,626,000 pounds but due to the fact that there are some estimates which comprise portions of both American and Japanese figures, the totals may be considered as comparable. The great growth of

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the Japanese industry is indicated by the fact that in 1931 Nippon produced 46,764,000 pounds while the United States made in that year 150,879,000 pounds.

Taking into consideration that the United States has been producing at capacity during 1936 and Japan under a 35 per cent curtailment, it can be seen that undisputed leadership by Japan as the largest producer is not at all unlikely in 1937.

Hisamura Seita, president of the Teikoku Rayon Company, recently said in his New Year message that the 1937 production of rayon in this country will go up to 330 million pounds. His estimate that the 1936 year output will be 276 million pounds was almost exact. He also pointed out that exports of Japanese rayon textiles for 1936 amounted to 520 million square yards, increasing nearly 100 million square yards over the year before.

### New Use for Bemberg Yarn

Typewriter ribbons made of specially processed fine denier, multi-filament Bemberg yarns are announced by Remington Rand, Inc. It is pointed out by W. H. Mathews, general manager of the typewriter division, that this is the first time synthetic yarns have been used commercially for this purpose, and opens up an important and heretofore unexploited market. Ribbons used previously for typewriters have been made either of silk or cotton yarns, and for the most part there have been imported materials.

The new typewriter ribbons of Bemberg yarn are the result of nearly five years of technical and commercial research by Remington Rand, Inc., and American Bemberg Corporation. They have been tested and endorsed for commercial use both in the Remington Rand laboratories and in actual use in business offices.

The extreme fineness of the ribbon is exemplified by a filament count of 11,520 filaments per square inch, an accomplishment never before attained in typewriter ribbons, according to Remington Rand. The ribbon makes possible clear, sharp letters having the appearance of printed type. Uniformly longer ink life than any ribbons on the market, and exceptional durability are important qualities of the new ribbons made possible by the unique properties of this specially processed Bemberg cuprammonium yarn, it is stated by the company.

### Italian Rayon Output Registers Sharp Gain

Production of rayon in Italy last year totaled about 90,000,000 kilograms, as compared with 74,000 kilograms in 1935 and only 48,500,000 kilograms in 1934. Output this year is expected to exceed 100,000,000 kilograms. Exports, of which details are at present lacking, are said to have increased appreciably, to Argentina in particular.

CLOVER, S. C.—J. C. Cloniger and J. M. Spratt, of York, announced they would file application with the Secretary of State on February 19th for charter to be issued the Clover Spinning Mills at Clover with capital of \$100,000.

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## STUDIENFAHRT DER TEXTIL-INDUSTRIE

mit Besuch der Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C.

**I**N a folder recently distributed among textile manufacturers in Germany, the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company announces an industrial tour to the principal textile centers of the United States, and features the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville as the special attraction. The voyage will be made on the Bremen, and the party will arrive in New York March 31st.

We are indebted to Karl Ginter, president of the Industrial Dyeing Corporation, of Charlotte, for the following liberal translation of extracts from the folder, which of course was printed in German:

"Textile Travel Trip  
To North America  
On S. S. Bremen

From March 25th to April 24th, 1937

With a Visit to the Textile Exposition  
At Greenville, S. C."

"For a number of years, the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company has been arranging study trips to other countries for various industrial groups. This gave us the idea of arranging such a trip to the United States for the textile mill men of Germany, so they might study the industry in the other country.

"This is a particularly favorable time for the trip because of the Textile Exposition which will be held in Greenville, S. C., from April 5th to 10th.

"The party will spend eighteen days in America during

which the members will be conducted to the important spinning, weaving, knitting and textile machinery centers. The itinerary will include two days at the Textile Exposition in Greenville which is something like the Leipzig Fair.

"The tour will be enjoyable as well as educational, as there will be a special trip to Niagara Falls, one of the greatest wonders in the world, and several days in New York, the largest and one of the most interesting cities in the United States. It will afford an interesting study of the American people and economic conditions there.

"The entire program consists of stops at New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Greenville, Charlotte, Washington, Providence and Niagara Falls."

The detailed itinerary given in the folder shows that the party will arrive in New York on March 31st, where they will remain through April 3rd. From New York the visitors will go to Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., and will reach Greenville April 7th for a two-day stay at the Exposition.

The party will arrive in Charlotte Friday, April 9th, and will remain here two days, during which a side trip will be made to Concord and Kannapolis.

It is interesting to note that the steamship company has made advance hotel reservations, the Imperial Hotel being specified in Greenville and Hotel Mecklenburg in Charlotte. In New York, the party will stop at the Commodore, and in Philadelphia at the Benjamin Franklin.

The tour will be under the direction of Prof. Ernst Grabner, industrial chemist, and director of a German textile school.

### Would Distribute Cotton To Red Cross

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives Friday by Representative Hampton P. Fulmer of Orangeburg, S. C., provides that the 1,000,000 bales of cotton be purchased from the 12-cent loan cotton holdings or on the cotton markets.

The bill also provides that 100,000 bales be used by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to make cotton bagging, which would be sold to cotton farmers of the country on a competitive basis with jute for use in selling cotton on a net weight basis.

Mr. McLaurine said last night he will send a letter to members of the industry tomorrow, presenting the information and asking them to act upon it as they see fit.

The telegram from Representative Fulmer was as follows:

"I introduced H. J. Resolution 195 yesterday authorizing the distribution of 900,000 bales of non-tenderable cotton from the 12-cent loan stock or to be purchased on open market through the national Red Cross and other organizations designated by the President for relief in the flooded areas and other sections of the country, and providing 100,000 bales to be used for cotton bagging to be sold to cotton farmers on a competitive basis with jute, to be used in the net weight sale of cotton. It is essential that each member of your association wire immediately the Secretary of Agriculture, urging a favorable report on the resolution."



# Mill News Items

CHESTER, S. C.—The Springs Cotton Mills are having The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., re-cover one of their Cohoes slasher cylinders with copper.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—The Patterson Mills are having The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., install their "No Drip" slasher exhaust system on their clasher.

PIEDMONT, S. C.—The Piedmont Manufacturing Company announced it would pay a dividend of \$10 a share on 16,000 shares of common stock, a total payment of \$160,000.

LINDALE, GA.—Pepperell Manufacturing Company are having their dry cans re-covered with copper by The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C. In this shipment there will be 31 cans.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Victor-Monaghan Company directors, at a meeting on February 11th, voted a payment of \$1.50 a share on common stock for a total dividend of \$74,000. The money will be paid March 1st.

SPRAY, N. C.—Marshall Field & Co. is having The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., install their "No Drip" slasher exhaust system on the slashers in the Bedspread Mill, Leaksville, N. C.

KINSTON, N. C.—The Kinston Cotton Mills, which takes over the Caswell Cotton Mills, has been reorganized with the following officers: L. M. Carpenter, of Spartanburg, S. C., president; C. S. Smart, of Concord, vice-president, and T. S. Maynard, secretary.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Sidney S. Paine, of Greensboro, president of the Asheville Cotton Mills, announced plans for the construction of a \$15,000 addition to the plant and other phases of a modernization program for machinery.

DELANO, TENN.—The Prendergast Cotton Mills, formerly Oconee Spinning Mills, at Delano, will be reopened, according to D. L. Lillard, general manager. Hoyt L. Lillard, of Benton, Tenn., is president of the new company, and B. E. Biggs, former sheriff of Polk County, Tenn., is vice-president.

The mill has been idle for several years.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The surplus of the Woodside Mill at Greenville amounted to \$697,086 on December 31, 1936, according to the annual financial report mailed. Total assets of the Woodside Mill were listed at \$5,165,326.32.

The statement of the Easley Mill showed a deficit of \$268,227.26 on December 31, 1936, and the assets of this mill were listed in the statement as totalling \$2,226,701.45.

Officers who will serve both mills during the coming year are: Ellis M. Johnston, chairman of the board;

S. Marshall Beattie, president; William H. Beattie, vice-president and treasurer; and George Brownlee, secretary.

The directors of the Woodside Mill are: Lincoln Cromwell, New York; J. E. Serrine, Greenville; Dr. L. H. Stringer, Greenville; A. G. Furman, Jr., Greenville; Oliver Iselin, New York; Arthur Iselin, New York; Ellis M. Johnston, Greenville; S. Marshall Beattie, Greenville; William H. Beattie, Greenville.

Directors for the Easley Mill are: Alester G. Furman, Greenville; G. Furman Norris, Greenville; Dr. B. E. Geer, Greenville; Lincoln Cromwell, New York; Oliver Iselin, New York; J. E. Serrine, Greenville; Ellis M. Johnston, Greenville; S. Marshall Beattie, Greenville; William H. Beattie, Greenville.

PELL CITY, ALA.—More than 700 employees, both men and women, are now on the payroll of the local unit of the Avondale Mills, with all divisions of this unit operating 16 hour a day. This plant is operating at capacity with heavy sales for the products manufactured. This unit operates five days each week. During 1936 additional machinery was installed and additional operatives added. A Sanforizing machine was also installed.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—C. S. Mason, acting superintendent of the Martinsville unit of the Atlas Silk Mills of Virginia, has announced that operations were resumed at the local unit February 15th. With 48 looms being placed in operation, two eight-hour shifts will be started day and night. Within several months the mill will be operating at normal capacity, employing 125 employees.

This announcement followed a visit to Martinsville of O. Selig Goldman, of New York, vice-president of the firm, who completed arrangements for the reopening. The unit has been closed since June, 1936. After the local unit is put in full operation, the Atlas Silk Mills, which likewise owns the Stuart Silk Mills, will put the latter unit in operation.

SPRING CITY, TENN.—The Southern Silk Mill has recently closed a deal by which additional property for the mill has been secured, according to an announcement made by William Hilleary, manager and treasurer. The property purchased embraces five dwellings and lots adjoining the present mill property.

Mr. Hilleary has returned from a business trip to New York and states that the business outlook for the company in 1937 is good. He said the business of his company in 1936 approximately doubled that for any previous year. He also stated that the series of expansion and improvement projects, which were inaugurated last fall, are scheduled to be completed by the first of next month.

The silk mill is now operating at full force, with the exception of the garment department, Mr. Hilleary stated. The knitting division is now operating 24 hours a day and six days a week, and has all of the orders it is capable of taking care of for some time.

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Junius M. Smith - - - - - Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Japanese Subterfuge

Not only have the Japanese been making direct shipments of cotton goods to almost every country in the world, but it now appears that quite a large volume of Japanese goods are going into competition without their being recognized as of Japanese manufacture.

A cable to the *New York Times* from London says:

Alarmed by a huge increase in imports of Japanese cotton goods which it is declared are being finished in Lancashire and reshipped to the British dominions as British products, Lancashire members of parliament are pressing the government to confine the definition of British cotton to fabrics spun, woven and processed in the United Kingdom.

A report from the United States Department of Commerce shows that considerable importance is being attached to the trans-shipment of Japanese cotton piece goods from Hong Kong to the Philippines, which since January, 1936, have become an important factor in the trade.

From a reliable source, it was learned that the greatest part of these exports from Hong Kong entered the Philippines as goods "Made in Hong Kong" or "Made in South China."

Statistics, however, show that Hong Kong's cotton weaving mills have nothing like the capacity to produce such large quantities of textiles for export.

The methods employed by the Japanese, according to prominent Chinese manufacturers, include the cutting of Japanese brands and trade-marks from the textiles as soon as they are imported into the colony, and substituting brands purporting to show that the textiles were manufactured in Hong Kong.

Another system, it is asserted, is to open bales or boxes of Japanese goods, take out the top layers and substitute genuine Hong Kong textiles. Cursory examination by the customs officials in the Philippines leads them to believe that the goods were actually manufactured in Hong Kong.

## Outlook for 1937

A NEW YORK CORPORATION with long experience in studying the trend of business has recently interviewed 200 officials of about 175 manufacturing companies, wholesale and retail concerns, banks and financial houses, and made a report of their conclusions to their customers and friends from which we quote the following:

On the whole, conditions are favorable to good business in 1937 since the major influences at work in 1934-35-36 have not exhausted themselves. Indeed, it must be said that most of those whom we have interviewed are much surer of distinctly better business in 1937 than we are, although we believe that improvement will continue. The things that cause us pause as we look forward into the year—rising prices, rising taxes, rising labor costs, and larger inventories—a majority of them look upon as problems to be taken in their stride as they were in 1936. Retail stocks, it is generally agreed, are not burdensome. The good Christmas trade took care of that situation.

The main reasons for the attitude of many of our friends—which to us seems somewhat too complacent—are, we believe, two:

1. Thus far it has been possible with rapidly rising volume and by labor-saving or better organization to cut unit costs.
2. There has not yet been experienced an important resistance to higher prices. Trading up in quality and emphasis on promptness of delivery have been more important factors than price.

Business men are more generally optimistic than at any time since the recovery began, and almost everyone interviewed expected a larger volume of business than in 1936. In the East, the big worry is labor, but most people feel that any further difficulties can be surmounted without widespread losses. In the South and Southwest, the results of four years of rising prices for farm products in addition to the improvement in local industries have put nearly everyone into a particularly optimistic frame of mind. Some few are worried about the building of inventories and look for a reaction before the end of the year.

The volume of new business coming in has continued at a high rate in most lines, despite the sharp increases which took place in the closing months of 1936. Unfilled orders in practically all lines are substantially larger than a year ago. This is the case in textiles as well as in steel,



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## Gilmer makes it TOUGH

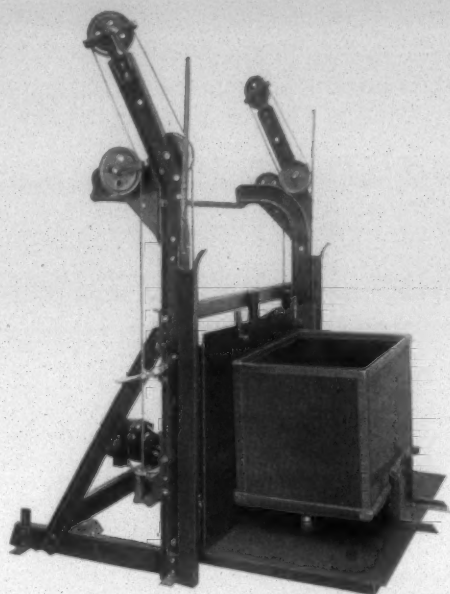


**K**ABLE KORD is a glutton for punishment. Gilmer, the oldest rubber belt specialists, builds this brute of a belt to lick your hardest flat-belt jobs. You can tell it's tough by the way it looks. The rugged "hide" lasts longer. Unique *patented* features make Kable Kord a power belt *plus* a contactor belt—you get two-belts-in-one. It hugs flat pulleys tighter, with a snugger, no-slip grip. It delivers maximum pull per square-inch. Get Kable Kord and save money.

Laboratory tests have proved that Kable Kord — endless or in rolls — lasts longer than many other flat belts costing twice as much. Actual factory competition proves that Kable Kord slices operating costs in half. Kable Kord Data Book FREE. Send for your copy today.



L. H. GILMER COMPANY, Tacony, Philadelphia



## A Tough Job *Made Easy*

To the Type K Bobbin Stripper, Terrell engineers have devised an accessory that adds greatly to the savings for which Type K machines have always been known and which eliminates the necessity of an operator lifting 48,000 bobbins a day.

This accessory, the BOBBIN BOX HOIST, lifts standard sized boxes of bobbins that are to be cleaned and dumps them into a huge, especially built hopper. The operator therefore loses no time in lifting small boxes of bobbins, nor is an extra worker necessary to keep the hopper filled. The saving in time and money is apparent.

The BOBBIN BOX HOIST, with the especially built hopper, can be installed as an accessory to one, two, three, or even four Type K machines. In case of a group, the Type K's are placed in a row, and the hopper extends the length of the group of machines. It is slightly tilted, so that the bobbins are easily accessible to the operators. One hoist supplies the large hopper, the size of which, of course, varies with the number of Type K's it is to accommodate.

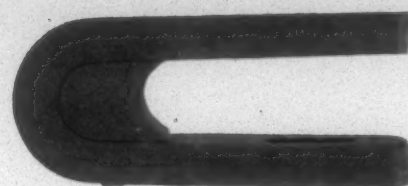
Let us work out an arrangement whereby the BOBBIN BOX HOIST can be used with your bobbin cleaning machines. We shall be glad to show you the savings it will make in your mill.



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## DENMAN LUG STRAPS



*Durable... Long Wearing... Economical*

In durability and wearing qualities, Denman Lug Straps—made from fabric—are superior to higher priced straps made from other materials, and they are much more economical.

Denman Lug Straps are vulcanized under high pressure, assuring an extremely high fabric content, which gives great strength. They are bonded with a special rubber composition which, in itself, has high tensile strength and which does not become brittle even when flexed. In addition, this composition is not affected by high humidity.

The fabric is built up, layer by layer, in the curvature of the finished strap, so that each layer bears its full part of the strain. This avoids wrinkling and stretching, with the resulting breaking of the bonding material, such as is the case where straps are bent after they are built up.

You will save money by using Denman Lug Straps, as so many mills are now doing.

Sales Agents

**THE TERRELL MCH**  
**INCORPORATE**  
**CHARLIE,**



# **Saxon Mills**

## **Practice Baling Economies**

*with*

Steel Frame  
**ECONOMY**  
FIRE PROOF

### **BALING PRESSES**

Saxon Mills, in Spartanburg, S. C., have solved the waste problem in no uncertain manner. They have built a specially designed waste house and have installed an ECONOMY BALING PRESS.

This baler is part of a well conceived plan to eliminate delays and fire hazards in disposing of waste. ECONOMY BALERS are saving for many mills. They are made in a host of models and capacities. *Let us tell you about them.*

### **ECONOMY BALER CO.**

Ann Arbor

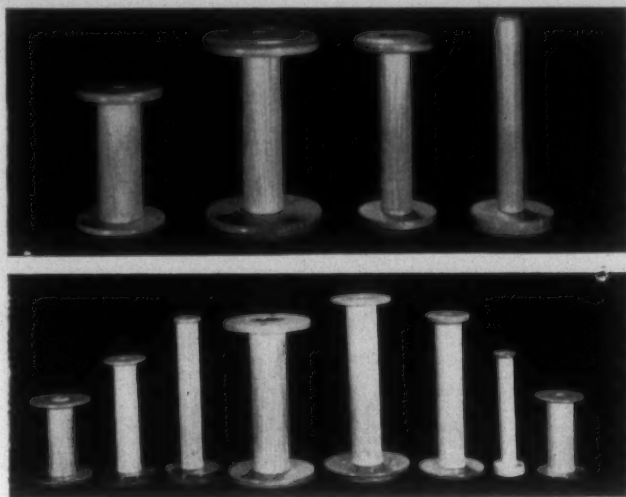
Michigan

Southern Sales Representatives

## **MACHINE COMPANY**

LOCATED

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## **CREEL, TWISTER and WARP SPOOLS**

Our warp, twister, and creel spools are made by skilled workmen of the finest hard maple, bass wood, or fibre. We make them with or without shields (Boynton or rim); bushed, excavated, or with straight hole. Our spools are evenly balanced and true running.

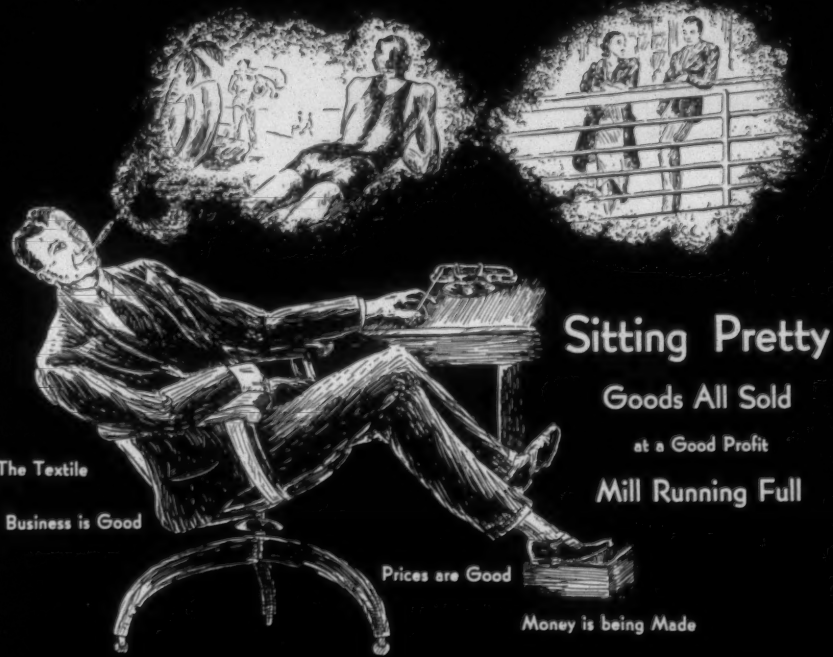
If you need a special type spool, we will be glad to work out the specifications to meet your requirements. Or if you have a sample of the spool you need, send it in and we will quote price.

*We are located in the heart of the Piedmont section, which means a saving of two to four days in the filling of an order from a southern mill. Prompt delivery is oftentimes as important as high quality. We offer both of these advantages to mills located in the Piedmont section.*

### **BOBBIN AND SPOOL DIVISION**

**Mr. Luther Pilling**  
**Danielson, Conn.**

**New England and Canadian Ag't**



Fine!

### The Loom Business is Good Too

The X Model Made its Place during the Depression ♦ It is Proving its Worth in these Better Times

The X K Model is Today's All-Around Loom for Rayons Woven with One Shuttle ♦ It is a Bobbin-Changing Loom for Either Cam or Dobby Weaves ♦ ♦ It is Economical on Weaves that once Called for a Shuttle-Changer—and More Efficient

The X L Model is Weaving Broad Sheetings at a Speed Never Before Deemed Practical

### Good Business Calls for Good Looms

All our Orders are for These New Looms ♦ ♦ Everybody Seems to Want the Better Looms Built for High Speed

Of Course We Are Glad to See Them Go Out ♦ Glad for Your Prosperity ♦ Glad for Our Share in it ♦ Glad it Gives You the Ability to Modernize ♦ ♦ Glad our Years of Effort on These Looms is Receiving Your Approval

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lumber, machine tools and capital equipment of all kinds.

With the rising tide of business there has been a definite increase in inventories as well as in the volume of forward buying. Stocking has been most notable in such raw materials as the metals, rubber and cotton. Finished goods in the hands of retailers are also increasing, particularly cotton staples and woolen goods; but retail stocks are not burdensome, since Christmas merchandise was well cleared. The increase in inventories reflects advancing prices, fear of labor difficulties, and, in some cases, slow deliveries. While there is some concern over the tendency to stock, most people feel that the trend of prices and the increased rate of business necessitates larger inventories, and stocks are not likely to be reduced during any temporary period of price weakness. "The penalty will be paid in the next depression."

### Subservient Senator

SENATOR HENRY F. ASHURST, of Arizona, Chairman of U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, said on January 29th:

It is "a devastating error" for anyone to believe that Congress possesses absolute and unlimited power. An act not made in pursuance of the Constitution is, of course, not a law. . . . Instead of seeking to acquire the judicial power, we in Congress would more truly serve our country by confining our operations to our legislative power. . . . We would better first prove that we are faithful guardians of the power we now possess before we begin to acquire the judicial power. If we need more power, the way to obtain same is by consulting the States.

Shortly after the above statement was made President Roosevelt announced his plan to pack the United States Supreme Court, and then Senator Ashurst said:

I am for President Roosevelt's proposal and will do all I can to help him bring it about.

A Senator from the State of Arizona stood up one day and declared himself against any effort of Congress to override the United States Supreme Court, but a few days later he heard his master's voice and the swish of the whip and cringingly made a complete reversal of his position. Possibly he had visions of his powers of patronage being withdrawn.

### No Child Labor in North Carolina

IN reply to a letter from the New York State Economic Council, Gov. Clyde Hoey of North Carolina wrote:

I can say, without any sort of hesitancy that child labor in North Carolina is negligible. We have a very good child labor law, which prohibits the employment of children in industry below the age of 14 years, which is the act covered by compulsory school attendance.

The people of North Carolina are strongly in favor of the protection of children against the exploitation of children in any sort of employment and the present Legislature is now considering some amendments to the pres-

ent child labor law which are designed to strengthen it and make it even more effective.

### Problem Page

BEGINNING with an early issue, *Textile Bulletin* will resume publication of a page each week devoted to practical questions and answers submitted by readers.

Unusual mechanical and manufacturing problems are constantly arising in every plant, and we believe that an exchange of ideas through the weekly Problem Page will be of real practical value to Southern mill operating executives.

It is hoped that a large number of our readers will co-operate to that end by submitting questions and also by suggesting solutions to the problems presented on this page.

### South Dakota Rejects Child Labor Amendment

THE South Dakota House rejected the Federal Child Labor Amendment on February 11th without a record vote after three hours' debate. The State Legislature has rejected the proposed amendment four times previously. South Dakota farmers are opposed to giving Congress the power to regulate or prohibit the labor of farm children under 18 years of age.

### Dollars Spent for Armaments

WE believe in adequate military defense for the United States and approve of expenditures necessary to keep us on a par with other nations, but we strongly favor armament reduction agreements with the leading nations.

We are in accord with the *Wall Street Journal* when they say:

Every dollar spent for armaments is a dollar spent for unproductive effort, a dollar which lowers, not raises, the standard of living of the nation which is engaged in militarization. That lower standard of living is reflected in an inability to buy goods, much of which the United States could furnish. It tends to create the surpluses both here and abroad for which no market can be found.

Could Europe raise its power to consume up to that of this country, many of the fears of overproduction which we now experience would vanish.

Cotton affords a good illustration of what might be. It is anticipated that the United States will consume between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bales during the current crop year. If Europe consumed cotton on an equivalent per capita basis, that continent would absorb from 30,300,000 to 34,600,000 bales. This demand would be more than sufficient to take up the entire world crop, for the crop year 1936-1937, without regard to demand from this country or any other part of the world.

## What do you need?

CHECKS, LUGS, HARNESS STRAPS,  
BUMPERS, PLAIN AND GROOVED  
BINDER LEATHER, SPINDLE LEATHERS,  
HOLD-UP STRAPS.

Charlotte textile leathers are built to specifications, carefully inspected and delivered to meet your requirements. They are made in oak tannage or Hairon leather from tough, heavy foreign hides.

Check your stock today, order now from

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER**



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BOBBINS, SPOOLS,  
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SKEWERS  
AND SHUTTLES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
FOR TEXTILE MILLS

MAIN FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES

**LAWRENCE, MASS.**

## Mill News Items

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Edward J. McMillan, president of Standard Knitting Mills and Cherokee Spinning Mills, Knoxville, has bought a winter home at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

SHELBY, N. C.—Cleveland Cloth Mill is running 20 of its looms on necktie fabrics, production being calculated as equivalent to 100,000 neckties per week. Fabrics are being woven double width.

ASHVILLE, N. C.—New equipment is being installed by Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries here at a cost of between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The number of employees was increased by about 15 per cent last year, bringing the total to 500.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—Gaston Manufacturing Company, idle two years, has resumed operations under the management of W. J. Woods, who has leased the plant.

The mill is equipped with 12,000 spindles on 30-2 and 36-2 ply yarns, warps and skeins. Mr. Woods states the operating force will be 100 persons soon. The company is capitalized at \$250,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Ohio Falls Dye & Finishing Works reports that the flood in no way damaged the plant or customers' goods in its possession.

Operations were interrupted only during the cessation of electric power generation resulting from the inundation of the utility company plant.

HICKORY, N. C.—Announcement is made that a new hosiery mill will be established here at an early date, the Goodman Hosiery Mill, which will bring the number of hosiery plants in Hickory up to 28.

Charlie Goodman, who made the above announcement, states that the new plant will be established in the building which formerly housed the mill owned jointly by Brooks and Goodman.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—All officers and directors were re-elected at the annual meeting of the Southern Weaving Company here.

The officers are: J. W. Burnett, president and treasurer; W. C. Cleveland, vice-president; and William Lowndes, Jr., secretary.

The directors are: J. W. Burnett, W. D. Burnett, J. S. Burnett, W. C. Cleveland, Clement F. Haynsworth and B. E. Geer.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Industrial Cotton Mills Co., Inc., has declared dividends on its preferred stock of 1¾ per cent each payable on May 1, 1937, and August 1, 1937, to stockholders of record as of the close of business April 20, 1937, and July 20, 1937.

There has also been declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock on account of unpaid accumulated dividends, payable on May 1, 1937, to stockholders of record as of the close of business April 20, 1937.



# Mill News Items

After payment of this dividend, there will remain unpaid accumulated dividends of \$63 per share on the preferred stock.

**CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**—The building formerly owned and occupied by the Champion Knitting Mills, located on East Main street, was transferred to the Holeproof Hosiery Company for "\$10 in cash and other valuable considerations."

The assessed valuation of the building is \$20,100.

Attorney C. A. Noone, who prepared the deed, asserted that the Holeproof Hosiery Company does not plan to reopen the mill but said he was not authorized to say why the transfer was made.

The Champion Hosiery Mills closed down over a year ago during a strike and never reopened. The company moved away from Chattanooga shortly after the strike was called.

**NORFOLK, VA.**—Aberfoyle, Inc., a subsidiary of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Chester, Pa., will be located here, it is made known by Edwin Lord, vice-president and general manager.

The new Norfolk mill will engage in throwing, warping and weaving. Machinery and air conditioning will be installed in the plant formerly known as the Norfolk Weavers, at 40th street and Killam avenue.

The parent organization has plants in Chester, Guelph, Ontario, Canada; Melbourne, Australia and Belmont, N. C. Charles E. Lord, of New York, is president.

**CLINTON, S. C.**—W. J. Bailey, president and treasurer of the Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., since the death of C. M. Bailey in July, 1935, states that \$250,000 has been spent in putting the mill in first-class condition and enlarging it. The company is now preparing to put in 403 additional 40-inch Model "E" Draper looms, which will bring the equipment up to 1,208 looms. The spindle-age is also being increased to about 50,000.

The Lydia Mills is not an old plant, as recently described, but a structure of steel and concrete, metal sash, and is 125 feet wide, Mr. Bailey adds. The mill is now running full time.

**ANDERSON, S. C.**—Expenditure of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 for improvements and installation of new machinery as well as complete renovation of the Anderson Cotton Mills is planned by the new owners of the large plant, it was learned authoritatively.

Such improvements will be made after the turn-over of the properties of the mill, it was stated.

Some time ago announcement was made of the change of ownership, J. P. Abney and associates of Greenwood having obtained a controlling interest in the textile corporation. The mill was formerly owned and operated by W. C. Langley and associates of New York and other Eastern points.

The formal turnover of the properties is to take place in the near future, it is understood.

The expenditure of the large sum announced will be for the purpose of installing new machinery to replace much or the present machinery which is out of date.



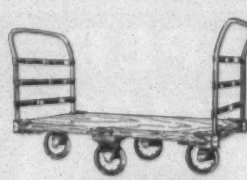
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**18 HOUR RESURFACER**  
 will eliminate the necessity of tying up traffic on your  
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Make repairs quickly and economically. Let your own man do the job.

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 will prove the ease with which you can remove ruts and holes.

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GATES Vulco Rope V-Drives  
 BARRETT Trucks, Elevators  
 OSBORN Tramrail Systems  
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 LYON Lockers, Shelving  
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 To North and South  
 Established 1904

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Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation.

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A PLASTIC LINING  
USED IN PLACE OF  
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PRECISION



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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

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Atlanta, Ga.



## Mammoth Attendance Expected At Greenville Textile Show

Greenville, S. C.—Thousands of the executive and operating personnel in the textile industry are expected to visit Greenville to see the 12th Southern Textile Exposition, the only textile show in the United States and one of the largest mechanical fairs of the world. This year interest has been heightened by the partial recovery of business in all lines, and the general belief that the manufacturers of yarn and cloth will buy millions of dollars worth of new equipment to modern their plants. The aim is not only for the production of more marketable products and increased quantity, but because it has been demonstrated that old equipment means a heavy production cost.

Everything in the way of machinery installations, accessories, and supplies used in the fabricating of cotton wool, silk, and rayon will be seen at this show. For executives it will afford a means of obtaining in one visit practically all the information obtainable as to improvements in machinery, equipment, and processes. Leading manufacturers in all all lines which equip textile plants will be present with experienced members of their staffs to demonstrate and explain things. The advantage of attending the exposition are too great to be overlooked.

On the other hand, department heads and workers who are seeking the most scientific and efficient methods of handling machinery and equipment, and the various accessories and supplies needed in their favorites will learn a thousand useful lessons which can be easily communicated by word of mouth but are hard to obtain from books and catalogs.

Most of the space has been sold. Only a few sections in the balcony remain. The success of the show is assured. The office of the management in the Masonic Temple is a busy place these days. Arrangements are being made for the distribution of tickets, the housing and quartering of visitors in hotels and private homes, and the week's program.

In the Hall and steel annex workmen are making preparations for the exposition. Among the things to be done will be the erection of another wide passageway connecting the two buildings. Work will be kept up daily.

The show opens Monday, April 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., with an address by Hon. George H. Earle, Governor of Pennsylvania, who will be introduced by Hon. Alin D. Johnston, Governor of South Carolina. The public will be admitted on Monday, but because of the large crowds expected, the attendance will be restricted therefrom to workers in and those connected with the textile industry. The management particularly desires that every executive and overseer should be provided with a season pass and if he does not receive one under the system of distribution, he is asked to apply for it.

## Hosiery Shipments Near Record Level

Shipments of women's full-fashioned hosiery in November were 4,026,411 dozens, against 3,961,022 dozens in October. The November figure was close to the all-



time record, according to the report of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. In October, 1935, the month's shipments were 4,131,290 dozens, which made the record for the industry. The total for the first eleven months of 1936 in full-fashioned hosiery of the kind was 3,369,113 dozens. This figure also was more than was shipped in any preceding full year with the exception of 1935.

The association report also states "that the expected seasonal decline in shipments between October and November, 1936, still left the total for the latter month higher than for November, 1935. In one branch of the industry, namely, women's full-fashioned shipments continued to increase beyond the normal seasonal peak, and in place of the usual October-November decline of 6.6 per cent, there was recorded a gain of 1.7 per cent.

Total shipments of all types of hosiery during November, 1936, amounted to 10,846,335 dozen pairs, as against 12,234,846 dozen pairs shipped during the preceding month of October, and 10,231,026 dozen pairs shipped in November, 1935. For the period January through November, 1936, total shipments were 111,646,317 dozen pairs, which was an increase of 8.8 per cent over shipments during the same months in 1935. The gain in the women's full-fashioned field between these two periods was 6.7 per cent, while in the seamless field the gain was 9.7 per cent.

"With figures for eleven months of 1936 available, it is now certain that the data for the entire year will show a noteworthy improvement over 1935 in practically all branches and in several fields new all-time records will be set.

"During the twelvemonth period ended with November, 1936, stocks of hosiery of all types were turned over 6.2 times, as compared with 6 times for the twelvemonth period ended with November, 1935, and 5.7 times for the twelvemonth period ended with November, 1934. During the twelvemonth period ended with November, 1936, women's full-fashioned stocks were turned over 6.9 times, while seamless stocks were turned over 6 times.

"The months of December and January usually witness a sharp falling-off in shipments of women's full-fashioned hosiery, and it is therefore important to note that stocks of full-fashioned hosiery were not built up during the period of unusually heavy shipments in November. Production of women's full-fashioned hosiery during November, 1936, at 3,126,033 dozen pairs, was 900,378 dozen pairs below shipments for the month, leaving stocks of women's full-fashioned hosiery on November 30, 1936, at 4,212,622 dozen pairs. Thus, after reaching a new high level at the end of last July, at approximately 6,000,000 dozen pairs, stocks of women's full-fashioned hosiery within four months have been reduced to a level below that existing a year ago by virtue of sustained demand and a well co-ordinated production schedule."

### New Dyestuff

General Dyestuff Corporation announces Diamine Orange BA, a direct dyestuff especially recommended for the dyeing of silk-cotton unions and of particular interest for hosiery dyers.

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the  
National Ring Traveler Co.

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### A Cure for Soft Floors



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Why Not Investigate  
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Textile Mill Scrubbing?  
\*LESS SCRUB WATER  
\*NO RINSE WATER  
\*FASTER SCRUBBING  
\*GREATER SAFETY  
\*HARDER FLOORS that  
last longer and clean  
easier.

Model M-2 Denison Squeegees, highly  
efficient to clean dry floors

\$2.75 each

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## The Wytheville Woolen Mills, Inc.

Wytheville, Va.

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### SLASHER, CLEARER and ROLLER CLOTHS

Appreciates your business and solicits the continuance  
of same through the following authorized dealers:

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SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO., Anderson, S. C.  
SOUTHERN BELTING CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
RUSSELL A. SINGLETON, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas,  
Texas.  
PROXIMITY MERCANTILE, Greensboro, N. C.

## A POWER DOLLAR SAVED IS A PROFIT DOLLAR EARNED

CASCADE and SPIN TWIST brands of Leather  
Belting will help tremendously in accomplishing this  
much desired result.

WE SHIP QUICK  
OUR GUARANTEE PROTECTS

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Dallas, Texas  
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**DRONSFIELD'S PATENT**  
**"ATLAS BRAND"**  
**EMERY FILLETING**

"The New Flexible" "Needs No Damping"

Stocks in all the leading Mill Centres

TRADE MARK

The Standard Card-Grinding Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
 THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world o'er, like  
 The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS




Stocked by the Principal Mill Supply Houses and Card-Clothing Makers

## Small Profits for Silk Mills First Half of 1936

(Continued from Page 13)

For sixty-five silk and rayon dyeing and finishing companies, a net loss of 3.03 per cent on a textile investment on a semi-annual basis, is shown for the first six months of 1936, as compared with a net loss of 7 per cent for 71 such companies for the last half of 1935, and a net loss of 4.63 per cent for 62 companies for the first half of 1935. Except for a slight net profit for the first half of 1934, group net losses for companies of this class were shown for each of the half-year periods of 1933 and 1934.

Of the total mill cost of goods processed by this group during the first six months of 1936, the cost of labor represented nearly 38 per cent and the cost of dyes, chemicals and raw materials about 31 per cent. Labor cost averaged nearly 36c and the cost of dyes, chemicals and raw materials about 30c per dollar of sales.

## Our Cotton Manufacturers in Japan

Tokyo.—Japanese cotton textile executives are not inclined to give the concessions which are sought by the American cotton textile mission headed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison which arrived here this week and is scheduled to confer with the Japanese leaders in Osaka shortly.


The Japanese industrialists surmise that the intentions of the American mission are to reach an agreement by which the Japanese interests would voluntarily restrict exports to the United States of bleached and other cotton piece goods to a 36,000,000 square yard annual basis, as against last year's actual shipments amounting to 48,000,000 square yards, and if possible, further to restrict those of other constructions which are not in direct competition with American products.

### PERSONNEL CHOSEN

In all probability the Japanese representatives at the conferences in Osaka from January 16th to 23rd will be President Otokichi Shoji of the Toyo Cotton Spinning Co. and chairman of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Jusaburo Maita, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and Saburo Goh, president of the Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods Export Association. A large number of secretaries and experts will assist the Japanese representatives.

The Japanese mill men have various reasons for lack of inclination to make the concessions which are sought. They fail to accept at its face value the claim that some New England cotton mills had to close down owing to Japanese competition, and contend that difficulties in these mills are probably inherent in their organization, rather than in Japanese rivalry, whose cure would be rationalization. They insist that Japanese competition had nothing to do with the suspension of print cloth manufacture in New England, as that development was entirely due to New England's defeat by mills in the South.

The mill executives here look upon any proposal as unfair which would cause them to apply upon themselves a voluntary restriction of sales to the United States while



**Seydel-Woolley**  
**Company**

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Textile  
 Chemicals  
 For  
 Best Weaving

A Company is  
 Known by the  
 Customers It  
 Keeps



Trade Mark

**MERROW**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and  
 in Foreign Countries

For Quality and Quantity  
 Production At Low Oper-  
 ating Cost—USE THE  
**MERROW HIGH SPEED**  
 trimming and overseam-  
 ing, overedging, plain  
 crochet and shell stitch  
 machines

—200 Varieties for 200 Purposes—

**THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY**  
 8 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

Southern E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 2143, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Representatives: R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.



leaving present American tariff barriers intact on those items where the tariff is prohibitive. In other words, manufacturers here seem to be very apathetic toward concluding any trade agreement for self-denial without any compensating feature.—*Cable to Journal of Commerce.*

### American Cyanamid Plans Additional Building

Plans for expansion of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation's business in Charlotte by building a new two-story warehouse were announced yesterday by officials of the company.

Contracts for this project was awarded to the Lee Construction Company.

The new building will be the fourth unit of the concern's plant at its southern headquarters here. It will be constructed at the present plant on Wilkinson boulevard. Plans call for a building of brick, sheet metal and wood construction to provide 10,000 square feet of floor space. It will be used for warehouse purposes for the plant and for resale goods. Work will be started this week, and the building will be completed by April first.

Officials said the chief reason for the additional building is the need of space for increased production at the plant and the company's plan to give up the lease on its East Seventh street warehouse.

The Lee Construction Company is completing remodeling the offices at 822 West Morehead street, and they will be in use at the beginning of next week.

### G. E. Orders Showed Substantial Increase

Schenectady, N. Y.—Orders received by the General Electric Company during the year 1936 amounted to \$296,748,219, compared with \$217,361,587 during 1935, an increase of 37 per cent, President Gerard Swope announced today.

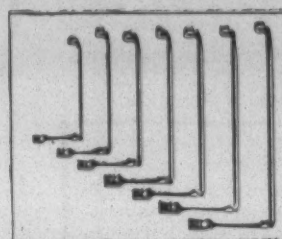
Orders for the quarter ended December 31st amounted to \$84,857,181, compared with \$58,417,822 for the last quarter of 1935, an increase of 45 per cent.

Sales billed and earnings for the year 1936 are not yet available. The company's annual report will be issued in the latter part of March.

### Shuttle Changing Attachment Patent

Phillipsburg, N. J.—Phillip S. Tirrell, one of the owners of the Tirrell Brothers Silk Corp., has filed application in the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., for a patent on an automatic shuttle changing attachment for silk and rayon looms.

Mr. Tirrell said that during the last few years the silk industry has undergone a serious change. Many manufacturers in other parts of the country, he said, have installed automatic looms, while the silk manufacturers of the Lehigh Valley tried to operate with the non-automatic loom, which under present conditions has been impossible during the last two years.



*We Manufacture Flyer Pressers*

**IN THE LIGHT OF PRESENT DAY COMPETITION IT IS VERY ESSENTIAL THAT YOUR MACHINERY BE KEPT IN THE HIGHEST STATE OF EFFICIENCY.**

We specialize in the Repairing and Overhauling of—

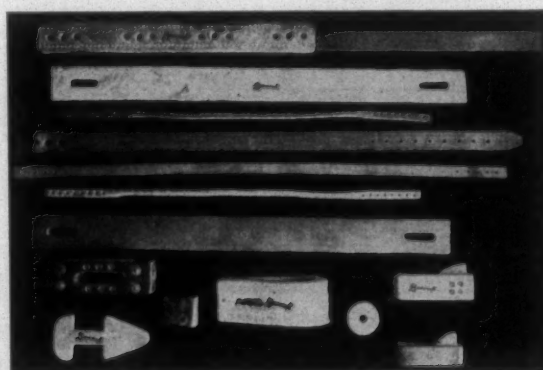
—Steel Rolls	Fly Frames
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A word from you will place our skilled, experienced mechanics at your command.

**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul, Repair, Re-arrange and Erect Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.



**Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us**

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Strapping is made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leather is made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and is especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We are thoroughly familiar with all textile leathers pertaining to cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

**Bancroft Belting Co.**

145 High St.

Boston, Mass.

*Southern Agent*

Ernest F. Culbreath

P. O. Box 11

Charlotte, N. C.

**POSITION WANTED**—By second hand, carding; 12 years' experience in card room work. I. C. S. student. Trained in handling help. Can produce good results. Best of references. Now employed. Address "W. L. S.," care Textile Bulletin.

#### FOR SALE

Large quantity of 3½ x 7 H & B Fine Frame Flyers. Good as new.

Berryton Mills  
Berryton, Ga.

#### WANTED

An overseer for weaving white goods, both wide and narrow looms, for mill in South. Prefer man between ages thirty and thirty-five. Please give references in first letter.

Address "W. G.,"  
Care Textile Bulletin.

#### FOR SALE

1 Mertz Vacuum Type Steam Box for setting twist, complete with compressor, condenser, all piping, valves and trucks for operation. Location, North Carolina. Originally purchased 1933.

Address "Steam Box,"  
Care Textile Bulletin.

#### WANTED

4 to 6 Draper Loom Overhaulers. Write your experience and references, also where you have been employed for last two years.

Address "A-1,"  
Care Textile Bulletin.

### To Make Hosiery In Agricultural School

Laurel, Miss.—The Jones County Agricultural High School and Junior College will install 24 hosiery machines it recently leased as soon as its new vocational building has been completed, according to announcement by M. P. Bush, State Senator and president of the school.

Students will be offered a job in the textile plant and will thus be given a chance to earn some money and learn a trade. While a number of students are at work in the mill, the others will be attending classes. The money they make will go toward paying their way through college.

The products they make will be bought by Mr. Bush and sold to realize a profit for the school treasury.

### Complete Rayon Mill in Guatemala

The silk and rayon weaving trades are steadily setting up new frontiers.

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What is described as the first complete silk and rayon weaving mill ever established in Guatemala, Central America, is now being organized.

S. B. Schwartz, of New Orleans, who makes a specialty of supplying textile machinery throughout Latin-America, states he has recently closed for the sale of the necessary equipment for this unit, which will be oper-

ated by a Guatemalan company.

"This machinery," he writes, "will be shipped from the Edward Bloom Silk Mill, of Putnam, Conn.

"We have recently closed also for the sale of five carloads of cotton textile machinery from the Pioneer Mills, of Guthrie, Okla. This equipment will be shipped to Quito, Ecuador."



# Classified Department

## FOR SALE

One continuous 12-ball, 5-box Indigo Machine with 18 can set of drying cans complete with 12 collar heads compensating reels and sky-ing reels. Machine in good condition. If interested, call and inspect. Will sell at a bargain, as we need the space.

Pilot Mills Co.  
Box 289 Raleigh, N. C.

## SALESMAN WANTED

Old established corporation requires a high grades salesman to sell textile lubricating specialties to Southern textile mills. Must have proven, successful record selling similar products or equipment lines to mills. Apply by letter giving complete outline of experience, references and recent snapshot. Replies will be held strictly confidential.

Address "Specialties,"  
Care Textile Bulletin.

## FOR SALE

One Model 30 Foster Skeln to Cone or Spool Winder, 100 reels, adjustable, individual motor drive, complete with Motor, Switch, etc. In perfect condition and can be bought at a bargain price.

Address "Bargain,"  
Care Textile Bulletin.

**POSITION WANTED**—Experienced yarn mill man; 15 years under best mill men in country; settled and willing to show ability. Best of references. Address "M. G.," care Textile Bulletin.

**MARRIED MAN**, plenty experience shipping and purchasing, also some cost accounting. Wishes permanent connection. Best references. Address "A. B. H.," care Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED**—Experienced dyer who knows stock, package and beam dyeing. Give experience, age and references in reply. Address "R. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

## WANTED—SCRAP IRON

In carload lots, F.O.B. cars, or our crew will load. Can use all grades, including heavy engines and boilers; pay spot cash. Also buy non-ferrous metals. Please get our offer before selling.

C. E. Luttrell & Co.  
Box 1161 Greenville, S. C.  
Telephone 1447

## Paul B. Eaton

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1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
Former Member Examining Corps  
U. S. Patent Office

**SALESMAN WANTED**—To travel South for well known manufacturer of leather belting. Good opportunity for right man. Address "Leather Belting," care Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED**—A raw stock dyer and bleaching foreman. Must be capable of handling help. Young man preferred. Address "D. & F.," care Textile Bulletin.

## DYESTUFF SALESMAN

A complete line of dyestuffs for the dyeing and printing trade for North and South Carolina, parts of Georgia and Tennessee. Experienced with established following. State experience, present and past connections. Application treated in strictest confidence.

Address "Dyestuffs,"  
Care Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED**—A Raw Stock Dryer capable of drying about 400 lbs. per hour. State age and conditions. Address "Dryer," care Textile Bulletin.

## GREENVILLE BELTING CO. GREENVILLE, S. C.



Belting, 2" for Looms, 3" for Spinning Frames and Cards, 4" and up for Counters and Motors, 20" and up for Main Drives, are all made from Center Stock —right in our factory in Greenville.

**YOUNG MAN**, age 25, with business education, desires to connect with some good company in general office work. Served number of years as shipping clerk as well as keeping time and production. Thoroughly familiar with yarns as well as sizing and tensile strength. Can furnish high class references. Address "Clerical," care Textile Bulletin.

mill villages. It has been said that the cost of conducting a mill village may more than equal the difference in wage payments between Southern and Northern mills. Southern mill owners pointed out at the NRA code wage hearings that village maintenance costs averaged \$5 per employee weekly, while in addition they were compelled by circumstances to supply free rent and heat during periods when market conditions compelled them to close down operations.

Southern mill owners are following with special interest, therefore, the action of one manufacturer, who has offered to sell to employees the homes they now live in at half the cost. The mill will maintain the streets, electric wiring, water mains and fire protection.

The reactions of the workers to this offer revealed considerable diversity. Some gave up their jobs and moved to other mill centers where the company provided homes. Others seized the opportunity to buy their own homes, and proceeded to improve them once they came into possession of the deeds.

Indications are that other Southern mills will be quick to follow suit and shift ownership of the houses to employees if this experiment proves successful.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

## Selling Mill Village Homes

Mill villages have long been a source of worry and irritation to Southern textile manufacturers. They have been regarded as necessary evils, that had to be provided by industrialists whose plants were located at a distance from established manufacturing communities. Mills starting up in predominantly agricultural districts were expected to supply housing for their workers, much as lumber companies and building contractors have done.

A number of these villages in the Southeast have been made into model

communities, with commercial and entertainment facilities superior to those in neighboring communities. Such improvements have been costly, imposing a considerable financial burden on the mills. At the same time, mill owners have been open to constant attack on the ground that living standards were not high enough in the mill villages, although such attacks almost invariably avoided comparisons with living standards on mountain farms or nearby communities.

Northern executives who have assumed charge of Southern mills have consistently opposed maintenance of

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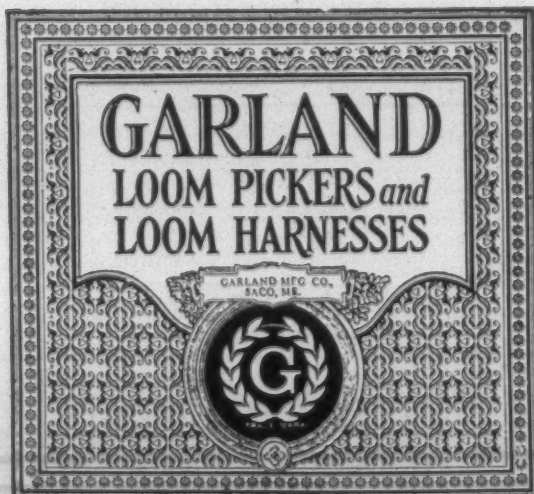
Export

MERCHANDISING

**Joshua L. Baily & Co.**

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New York



## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—During the past week sales of cotton gray cloths were less than production, but liquidation of second-hand goods was completed in mid-week and thereafter mills sold fairly substantial quantities.

There was an easier price trend in print cloths, which had carried spot prices down from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cent to a full cent a yard on some styles, but it appeared to have ended. Trading in sheetings was fairly large and prices were held firm at the top levels of the movement. Substantial business was turned down because of the inability of mills to meet the deliveries wanted.

The speed with which the market tone stiffened in response to the buying was a confirmation of the belief which had frequently been expressed in the last week or two that the weakness in the market was concentrated in a few sources. Only moderate buying was needed to restore confidence, and since prices were advanced on this moderate activity, the belief was that on resumption of trading next week further advances might well develop which would cause even broader trading activity.

Considering the consistent need of yardage by manufacturers and jobbers, the situation is viewed as somewhat sounder than it appeared to be a week or two ago. Many buyers, had they the opportunity, would be quick to order additional quantities. They hesitate doing so since they already find how tightly sold up mills are on the very kinds of merchandise they have greatest need of having.

Fine yarn gray cloths were in moderate call at generally firm prices.

In finished cotton goods there was fairly steady demand. Prices on bleached muslins were advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard. Percales sold in appreciable quantities against spring needs, but little fall covering developed. Prices were generally firm.

Colored yarn cloths were steady in fairly active trading, but sales were held down by the lack of available early deliveries.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	12

**J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.**

*Selling Agents*

40-46 Leonard St., New York



## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Carded cotton yarns have remained firm and a broadening of inquiries from buyers was noted during the last of the week. Included in the orders placed were some of substantial size that had been hanging fire.

Once more there were buyer check-ups to ascertain that required deliveries might be depended on to arrive on time. Firmness marked prices as buyers began to conclude that mills which sold at concessions of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 1c a pound were not likely to continue it after filling open spots in their production. There were various small orders placed at full asking prices.

For the first ten days of this month, sales are about on a par with the weekly average for January which, as noted, fell below the November-December weekly average by about 8 per cent, or less than had been expected. This applies to volume in pounds of yarn, but it is again pointed out that obviously the dollar volume in January fell off less than 8 per cent, as better prices prevailed for a good many sales. During February, it is said, this distinction again will apply, as prices are better now than they were last month.

A matter which yarn distributors deem significant is that the large majority of spinners have resolutely avoided overproduction, and reliable authorities state that up to the present there is no sign of a general departure from the present standard of working hours per week. Weekly summaries of sales, shipments and production of yarn are said to confirm this.

Resumption by General Motors following the strike settlement is expected to be reflected in an expansion in specifications on carded weaving yarn contracts to weavers making lining materials for cars. During recent weeks the largest firm of this type here has been on a half time schedule with a proportionate decline in yarn consumption.

### Southern Single Skeins

8s	29
10s	29½
12s	30
14s	31
20s	33
26s	35½
30s	37½
36s	40½
40s	44

### Southern Single Warps

10s	31½
12s	31
14s	32
16s	32½
20s	34
26s	36
30s	38
40s	45

### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	31
10s	32
12s	32½
16s	33
20s	35½
24s	37
26s	38½
30s	40½
36s	43
40s	47½

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	30
10s	30½
12s	31
14s	32½
16s	33½
20s	34½
24s	35½
26s	36½
30s	39
40s	45½

### Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	32½
16s	34½
20s	36
30s	41½

### Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	29
10s	30
12s	30½
14s	32
16s	34
20s	35

### Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	28
Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	28½
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	30

### Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	26
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	27
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	28
12s, 2-ply	28
16s, 2-ply	30
30s, 2-ply	37

### Southern Frame Cones

8s	29
10s	29½
12s	30
14s	30½
16s	31
20s	32
22s	33½
24s	34½
26s	35½
28s	36½
30s	37½

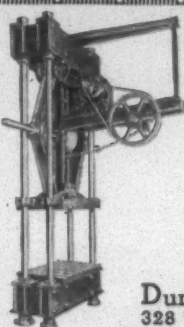
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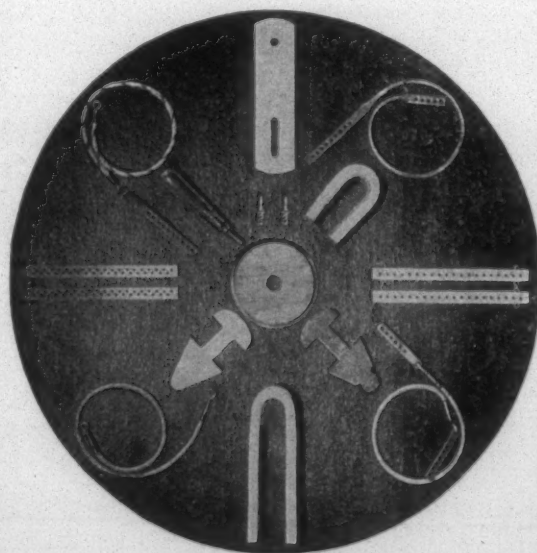
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## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### Chester, S. C.—Springs Cotton Mills, Eureka and Springstein Plants

Chester is an interesting town, nicely planned, progressive and friendly. Spring flowers, shrubbery and green grass are here in abundance, and there are lots of new and improved buildings in and around town.

All three mills in Chester are in the Springs group, and that means the best of everything in equipment. It is simply amazing to see the improvements made in property acquired by Captain Springs. There is probably no other one man in the textile industry who provides employment for so great a number of people.

The Springs Mills at Lancaster are among the very largest in the South. There is one nice plant in Kershaw, three in Chester, two in Fort Mill and probably others in which Captain Springs is interested.

Eureka is one of the nicest plants in the group and the operatives are among the best. Superintendent E. F. Robbins, son of General Manager A. H. Robbins, is the soul of courtesy, merits and holds the confidence and good will of the operatives.

Those who "signed on the dotted line" this time were Hugh Mobley and Walter Thompson, progressive gentlemen in the card room; L. B. Knox, the efficient master mechanic; L. C. Finley, overseer the pretty weave room; he is never without *The Textile Bulletin*. C. W. Wilbanks, overseer spinning—a man who "knows his onions" and enjoys his job; he and S. M. Douglas, a wide-awake young section man, have been members of *The Bulletin* Family for quite awhile, and never "backslide."

#### SPRINGSTEIN PLANT

J. H. Sanders, superintendent, has things going nicely and looking "spic and span." Many improvements have been made here, and the best of machinery is in operation.

W. T. Creswell, overseer spinning, was so afraid he'd miss a copy of *The Bulletin* that he had mailed his renewal. He is a loyal friend of our paper and a hustling overseer. J. C. Flynn is his dependable second hand.

M. P. (Pick) Williams, card grinder, used to work in old Newberry Cotton Mill. Was glad to see him again and to have hid on our reading list.

The overseer of spinning must have been hiding, for he couldn't be locatead; so I don't know who he is or what he looks like.

Mr. Mace, overseer weaving, is not in our fold at pres-

ent, but is too progressive and too good looking to stay outside long. "Eventually, so why not now?" How about it, Mr. Mace? Mr. Creswell will gladly send us your subscription.

### Hope Mills, N. C.—Rockfish Mills

Last year when the writer visited here it was snowing to beat the band and this time it was pouring rain. I did so want to use my trusty kodak to get a shot at groups of those key men, but here's hoping that when I go to Fayetteville a little later, the weather will permit the taking of pictures. Then we shall run out to Hope Mills and Cumberland, and ask Superintendent Bostic's assistance in getting some interesting pictures for *The Bulletin*.

Last year my write-up of Hope Mills, Cumberland and several other places got crowded out, and no doubt our subscribers wondered about it. But occasionally, when crowded for space, such things will happen in spite of our good intentions.

It must have been in 1912 or 1913 when I first visited Rockfish Mills. This was a weave mill at that time, using rayon in stripes and figures on fine cotton dress goods. It was the first rayon the writer had ever seen, and far inferior to the rayon of today. The superintendent (have forgotten his name) had samples of rayon in the various stages from plain pine wood to the finished yarns, and the history of how and by whom it was first discovered.

But weaving has been discontinued. Mills Nos. 1 and No. 3 are no longer in operation. No. 2 and No. 4 are on yarns only.

This section is wonderfully fertile. Field crops, fruits, vegetables and flowers grow abundantly in the dark loamy soil. Lots of good old collards in back lots, and narcissus, jonquils, golden bells, spirea and other flowers in full bloom.

There is a fine school building and good churches here. One of the prettiest of lakes teeming with fish, which is a picture all by itself. It is near the nice office, too. Rockfish Mills have one of the finest of peach orchards, with around 10,000 trees. Here's hoping the peaches don't get killed.

In Mill No. 2, the key men and those among our readers are Rob Cain, L. G. Hulon, W. J. Hales, N. E. Hulon, M. H. Kinlaw, Lee Nunnally, J. T. Herring and D. M. Cameron are all live wires, loyal and dependable. A. W. Lee is overseer carding and spinning.



Mill No. 4 has recently been overhauled and repainted. The key men and those among our readers here are John Hardee and W. R. Shore, overseers of carding; J. R. Nowell and Charlie Stanton, overseers of spinning; C. J. Johnson, mechanic; Arthur Clark, J. G. Dean, Walter Dees, Lee Gales, Monroe Harrelson, Joel Johnson, J. W. Lockmon and Will Worrell, are working up.

Lee Davis is electrician and outside overseer; William Warner, roll coverer, and Lester E. Taylor, master mechanic.

### Cumberland, N. C.—Branch of Hope Mills, Inc.

Cumberland, situated two miles from Hope Mills, is an interesting village reached over a winding road that is very pretty in summer. Cumberland has its own post-office, stores and other conveniences and attractions. The mill has been greatly improved the past year by the installation of 16 long draft spinning frames, and 16 others have been converted to long draft.

The operatives here, like those at Hope Mills, are dependable; many of them have been here for years. And like all other mill people, they are always ready to divide with those less fortunate.

There is probably less than 600 operatives in the mills at Hope Mills and at Cumberland, all together; but they contributed handsomely to aid the flood sufferers.

The key men at Cumberland are: C. K. Quick, overseer carding; E. G. Madison, overseer spinning; C. M. Faircloth, card grinder; G. C. Batton, Mack Deaver, Monroe Snead, L. C. Swain, Lattie Townsend, E. D. Gaines, Allen Autrey and W. O. Dean are among the section men and other progressives.

Officials of all three mills—two at Hope Mills and the one at Cumberland, are D. J. Jones, president; E. N. Brower, secretary and treasurer; A. D. Shore, buyer, and G. T. Bostic, superintendent. Messrs. Brower and Bostic are among the most pleasant and courteous gentlemen in the South and it is always a pleasure to visit their offices.

### Statesville, N. C.—Palo Mill

I don't think people will ever forget the old Mill News, owned and published years ago by Mr. G. S. Escott (deceased) and his son, Albert E. Escott. In my travels over the South, hardly a day passes that some one doesn't speak with regret of its passing. It was easy to get from 50 to 100 subscriptions a day, among the operatives, and many a Sunshine Club still exists that was organized by the writer, through the Mill News. So the good work still goes on.

Paola is a yarn mill superintended by genial J. J. Saunders. On first shift, W. D. Christopher is carder and J. M. Withers, spinner; on second shift, S. N. Wilborn is carder and O. R. Payne, spinner.

Statesville is one of the most progressive towns in the State, and has a number of textile plants, among which are four or five hosiery mills; one mill manufactures Jersey cloth and knit fabrics for dresses; and two mills weave Jacquard novelties, etc. Others are on fine yarns.

## Increased Production Endangers Present Strong Market Position

(Continued from Page 3)

### RECENT PRICES STRONGER

In the light of these angles of the situation, many traders took a good deal of encouragement from the fact that prices on later deliveries rebounded from the lowest levels accepted in the first week of February. Sales of summer deliveries of the 68x72 print cloths at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c were quickly followed by business at 8c, and it appeared likely that the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c price had been overcome. What some traders hoped was that mills would be able to keep prices on an even keel over the next month or two, with the basis for each month advancing slightly as the individual month becomes the spot month.

The discussion above refers exclusively to print cloths and other fabrics made from 30s to 40s yarns. Sheetings, on the other hand, remain very strong and there have been steady sales of forward goods at either unchanged or slightly rising prices. This is true in considerable measure of drills, twills and osnaburgs.

Fine yarn gray cloths, in which Southern mills are becoming an increasingly important factor, have sold in large quantities and a recent estimate was that there were about 325,000,000 yards on order of all types of standard fine yarn goods. Prices have not only remained firm, but have strengthened to the extent that the sharpest of the discounts for later deliveries have been shortened in recent weeks.

Staple colored yarn cotton fabrics have continued in an excellent position. Denims are now firmly established at the basis of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for the standard 28-inch 2.20s, and sales are reported going through at that price, although nearly all of the unfilled orders on mill books call for goods under that price basis. Chambrays, reflecting the improved statistical position, have advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard since the first of the year and sales are being made on the higher basis, represented by 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for standard 3.90 fine yarn goods.

There has been a steady market for domestics, with buyers constantly seeking to fill in needs for early deliveries. Mills generally not only are unable to take new business for near months or to anticipate shipments on existing contracts, but frequently cannot even keep abreast with the shipments called for in contracts. This is true especially of sheets and pillow cases. Towels are well sold and few nearby goods are available.

### Durham Attends Hosiery Industry Conference

Taylor R. Durham, executive secretary of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association, attended the Hosiery Industry Conference held in New York City, February 11th and 12th. The conference was arranged by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers chiefly to consider important proposed Federal legislation affecting the industry, particularly proposals relating to hours and wages. Sessions were held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

# Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

*Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.*

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**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Planagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

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**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

**ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO.** (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc.**, Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

**ASHWORTH BROS., Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

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**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

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**DENISON MFG. CO., THE**, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

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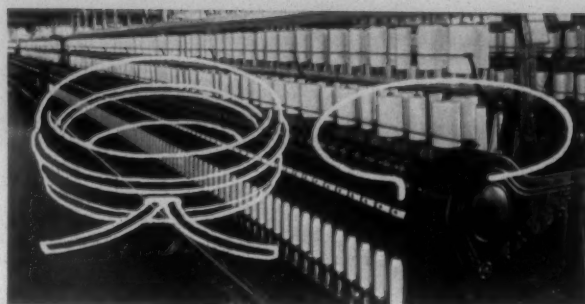
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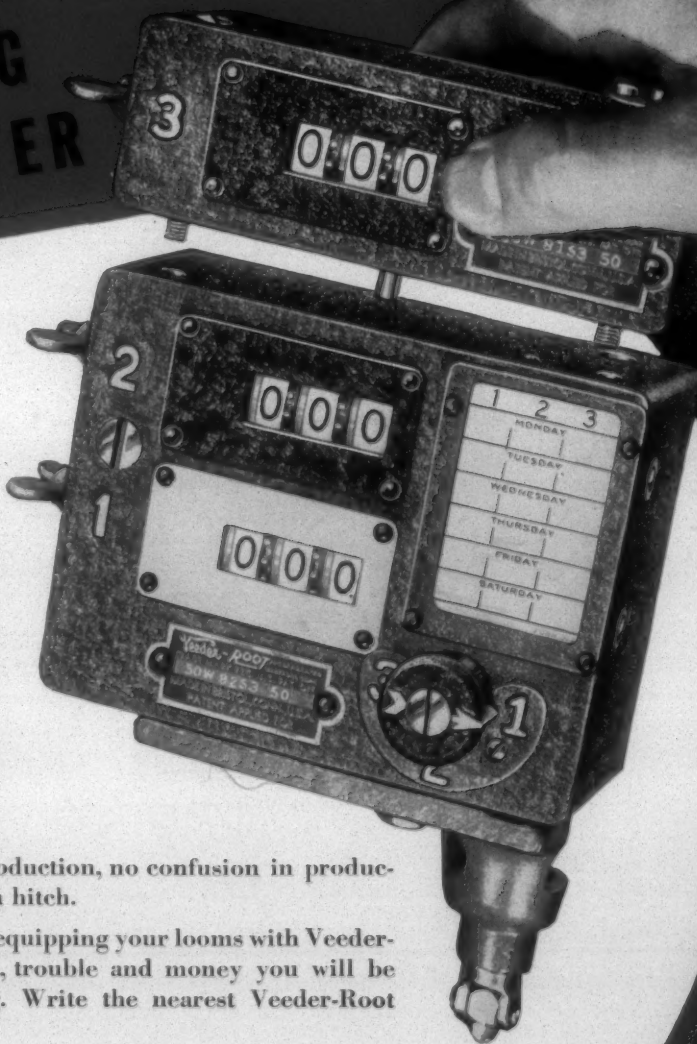
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